

t.v

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
SEP 10 1901

*Columbia
University
Quarterly*



❖❖❖❖❖❖ PUBLISHED BY THE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
VOLUME III : : : : : NUMBER 4
SEPTEMBER : 1901 ❖❖❖❖❖❖

Columbia University Quarterly

Contents of the Last Three Numbers

DECEMBER, 1900.

Earl Hall—*Frontispiece*.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Student Life in New York | F. H. GIDDINGS |
| The University and the City | PRESIDENT LOW |
| Regulation of Intercollegiate Sports | |
| John M. Mason, S.T.D. | J. H. MASON KNOX |
| Provost of Columbia College, 1811-1816, <i>with Portrait</i> . | |
| Henry Villard | W. H. CARPENTER |

MARCH, 1901

College of Physicians and Surgeons—*Frontispiece*.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Preparation for the Study of Medicine | F. S. LEE |
| The College of Physicians and Surgeons Thirty-Four Years | |
| Ago and Now, <i>Illustrated</i> | J. G. CURTIS |
| The Vanderbilt Clinic, <i>Illustrated</i> | M. A. STARR |
| Higher Commercial Education | A. S. JOHNSON |
| Henry Rutgers Beekman, <i>with Portrait</i> | D. B. OGDEN |
| Undergraduate Publications, IV. | W. A. BRADLEY |
| The Department of Philosophy | N. M. BUTLER |

JUNE, 1901

College Hall, South Front—*Frontispiece*.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Latin Versus the Vernacular in Modern Education | G. R. CARPENTER |
| William Harris, S.T.D., <i>with Portrait</i> | J. B. PINE |
| The Riotous Commencement of 1811, I. | H. T. WADE |
| A Letter from Greece, <i>Illustrated</i> | E. D. PERRY |
| The New Horace Mann School | S. T. DUTTON |
| College Hall, <i>Illustrated</i> | J. B. P. |
| An Interesting Accession to the Library | V. G. SIMKHOVITCH |
| Dr. William H. Draper, <i>with Portrait</i> | FRANCIS DELAFIELD |

EACH number also contains Editorials, upon matters of current interest; University Notes, recording events of importance in the development of all departments of the University, including contributions from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Barnard College and Teachers College; Alumni Notes; summaries of the more important University Legislation; and useful collections of Statistics.





CHAS. E. FINK, TAILOR

1901—FALL AND WINTER—1902

My Fall and Winter Display of
Imported All Wool Fabrics for
Suits and Trousers is now
ready. : : : : : : :

You are invited to call and
examine same. : : : : :

70-72 FULTON STREET (near Gold), NEW YORK CITY

C. B. WILKINSON

42 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

MAKER OF

COLLEGE FRATERNITY BADGES

ALSO, BADGES AND MEDALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU AND REGISTRY OF ACADEMIC COSTUME



COTRELL & LEONARD

472-478 Broadway

ALBANY, N. Y.

OFFICIAL MAKERS OF THE CAPS, GOWNS AND HOODS
to Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Wil-
liams, University of Chicago, and the others. Class Contracts a Specialty.

Gowns for the Pulpit and the Bench

Illustrated Bulletin upon application.

Our New York representative will call upon request to us.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. } DEAL IN
High Grade
Investment
Securities

BANKERS,
42 WALL ST., N. Y.

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

T. G. SELLEW

MANUFACTURER OF

Roll Top Desks



EXTENSION BOOK CASES

FILING CASES, TABLES

COUCHES, CHAIRS

Great Variety of Style and Price

**111 FULTON STREET
NEW YORK**

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

LONDON OFFICES, 33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C. 60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W.

Capital . . . \$2,000,000. Surplus . . . \$4,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms and Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor and Administrator Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world;

ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France and Germany **BOUGHT** and **SOLD.**

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
F. C. HARRIMAN, Asst. Treasurer.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, 3d Vice-President.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
George F. Baker,
George S. Bowdoin,
August Belmont,
Frederic Cromwell,

Walter R. Gillette,
G. G. Haven,
E. H. Harriman,
R. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,

Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvie,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Levi P. Morton,

Alexander E. Orr,
Walter G. Oakman,
Henry H. Rogers,
H. McK. Twombly,
Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

Harry Payne Whitney.

London Committee:

ARTHUR J. FRASER, CHAIRMAN. LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

ESTABLISHED 1851

EIMER & AMEND

Nos. 205-211 THIRD AVE.
NEW YORK

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Chemicals, Chemical, Physical, Bacteriological and Scientific App.

Finest German and Bohemian Glassware, R. B. & R. M.
Porcelain, etc., etc., Complete Laboratory Outfits . . .

Schott & Gen. Jena Laboratory Glassware.

Complete Line of Assay Goods



THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

100 William Street, New York

CHICAGO

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

NIAGARA FALLS

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.



The Binding of Books for Learned Societies, Colleges and Libraries.
Single Volumes or in Quantities.

NEUMANN BROS.

ESTABLISHED 1879

LIBRARY BOOKBINDERS

7 East 16th Street, near Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK

We make a Specialty of the Correct Arranging and Lettering of
Works in Foreign Languages.

PHILIP F. ERNST FINE ART BOOKBINDERY

24 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET,
Between Fourth Ave. and Broadway, NEW YORK.

COAL

ESTABLISHED 1885
TELEPHONE 215 RIVERSIDE

THOMAS WARD

Main Office, 211 and 213 West 82d St., Near Broadway.

PINE, OAK AND HICKORY
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CANNEL

WHARF,

79TH STREET & N. R.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL

117 AND 119 WEST 125TH ST.

Graduates in all the leading colleges. Prepares especially for Columbia.

The school was founded in 1886, receiving its name by permission from the late Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOUNDED 1764

Prepares Boys especially for entrance to the several departments of Columbia University. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Primary Classes.

Autumn Session begins Sept. 25, 1901

34 and 36 East 51st St., New York

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

Since 1876 two hundred and seventy-seven pupils from this school have entered college, and most of these have entered Columbia, Harvard, Yale or Princeton

20 EAST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 WEST 81st STREET,

MANHATTAN SQUARE, NORTH.

Graduates have successfully entered Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth, Mass. Institute of Technology, Union and Hamilton.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M.A., Principal.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL

Teachers College, 120th St., West

New York City

Kindergarten, Elementary and High School Departments
College Preparatory and General Course

TRINITY SCHOOL

CITY OF NEW YORK

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

139-147 WEST 91st STREET

Trinity School was originally established in the year 709 under the auspices of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of London, England, and has been continued without interruption to the present time. It prepares boys for all the Colleges and Scientific Schools, and has been eminently successful in this work. It forms part of the University of the State of New York, having received the certificate of an Academy in 1897. Its diploma entitles the lawful owner to an academic certificate from the Regent's Office.

COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

VOL. III—SEPTEMBER, 1901—No. 4

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| General View of the University | <i>Frontispiece</i> |
| Commencement Day, 1901 | 317 |
| Alumni Meeting, <i>with Illustration</i> | 327 |
| The Riotous Commencement of 1811, II | H. T. WADE 354 |
| For a Columbia School of Art | A. D. F. HAMLIN 366 |
| Columbia in the Poughkeepsie Regatta | F. S. BANGS 371 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| EDITORIAL COMMENT | 373 |
| The Goodness of the Long Vacation—The Passing of Commencement Latin—Preserving the Palisades. | |
| THE UNIVERSITY | 377 |
| The New Horace Mann School, <i>Illustrated</i> —June Entrance Examinations—Distribution of Higher Degrees—Religious Interests—The Baccalaureate Sermon—Committee on Employment for Students—Summer Session—Communications | |
| STUDENT LIFE | 391 |
| Classday at Columbia and at Barnard—Record of the Track Team—Crew Statistics. | |
| THE ALUMNI | 399 |
| UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION | 400 |
| The Trustees, June. | |
| PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS, AND HONORS FOR 1901 | 401 |
| UNIVERSITY BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1900-1901 | 403 |
| I. Official Publications—II. Columbia University Press—III. Serial Studies—IV. Journals—V. Student Publications—VI. Publications by Officers. | |
| UNIVERSITY STATISTICS | 426 |
| Degrees Conferred—Officers—Registration. | |

Columbia University Quarterly

EDITORS

- From the Faculty of Philosophy*, CALVIN THOMAS, *Managing Editor*
RUDOLF TOMBO, JR., *Secretary*
From the College, GEORGE R. CARPENTER
From the Faculty of Law, GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
From the Faculty of Medicine, FREDERIC S. LEE
From the Faculty of Applied Sciences, ALFRED D. F. HAMLIN
From the Faculty of Political Science, WILLIAM A. DUNNING
From the Faculty of Pure Science, ROBERT S. WOODWARD
From Barnard College, WILLIAM P. TRENT
From Teachers College, JAMES E. RUSSELL
From the University Press, JOHN B. PINE
From the Library, JAMES H. CANFIELD
-

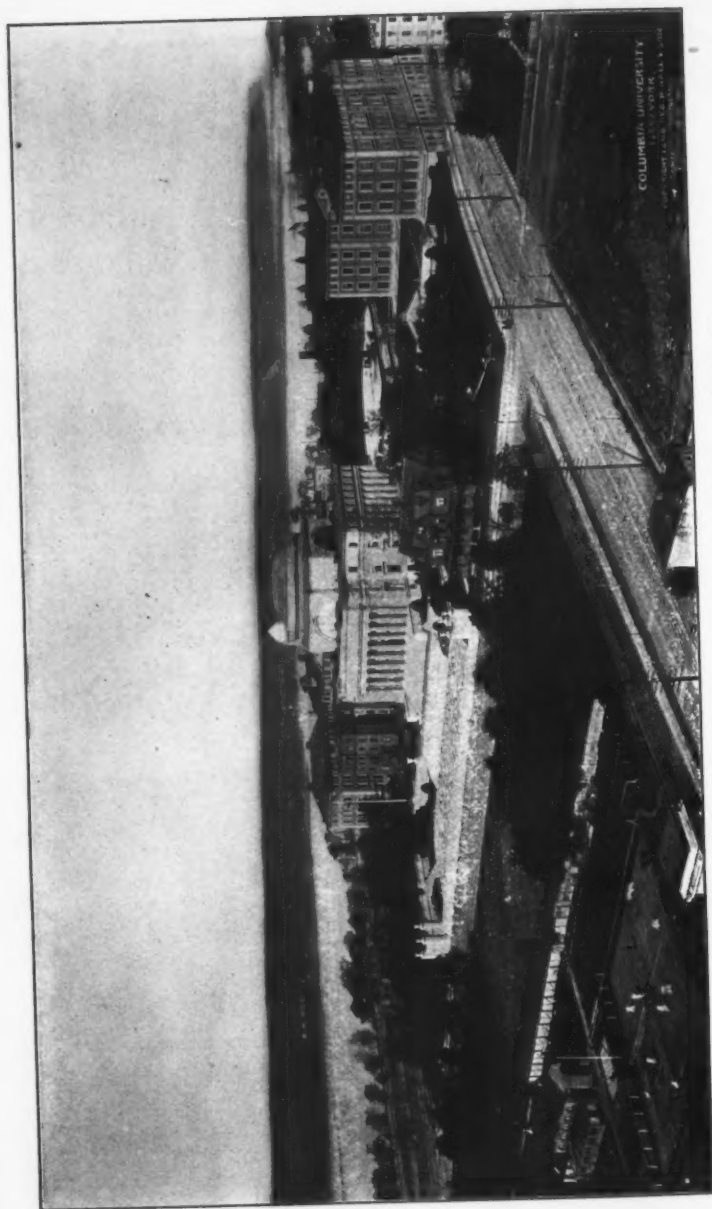
The QUARTERLY is issued by the Columbia University Press, with the approval of the Trustees of the University, and is addressed to the alumni, officers and friends of Columbia.

The magazine aims to represent faithfully all the varied interests of the University. It publishes historical and biographical articles of interest to Columbia men, shows the development of the institution in every direction, records all official action, describes the work of teachers and students in the various departments, reports the more important incidents of undergraduate life, notes the successes of alumni in all fields of activity, and furnishes the opportunity for the presentation and discussion of University problems.

The QUARTERLY is issued in December, March, June and September, each volume beginning with the December number. Annual subscription, **one dollar**; single number, **thirty cents**.

All communications should be addressed to the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, at Lancaster, Pa., or (preferably) at Columbia University, New York City. Subscriptions may also be entered and single numbers purchased on the University grounds, at the University Press Bookstore, West Hall.





COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FROM ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

VOL. III—SEPTEMBER, 1901—No. 4

COMMENCEMENT DAY, 1901

THE last commencement, held on Wednesday, June 12th, was the one hundred and forty-seventh in the history of Columbia. It was a hot and humid day, of the kind not altogether favorable to serious mental exertion; wherefore it was perhaps fortunate that the authorities had decided to lighten the labor of participants and auditors alike by having the proceedings conducted throughout in the English language. As usual, the academic procession formed shortly before eleven o'clock in the corridors of the library and then marched by twos to the gymnasium, which was already packed with graduates and spectators. After prayer by the chaplain, Dr. Van De Water, President Low spoke as follows:

GRADUATES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:

Time, with its untiring march, has brought us once more to the end of the academic year. It is a suggestive fact that every class graduating this year entered the university after its removal to its present site. To you, therefore, our sojourn at 49th Street is as much a matter of history as is to most of us the century-long occupation of our original site near the City Hall. It is natural, therefore, at such an epoch, to turn our eyes towards

the future. Only let us not forget, in doing so, that our future is what it is only because of what our past has been.

We are firmly rooted to-day on this acropolis of Manhattan Island, commanding once more a view of the Hudson River, as King's College commanded it when it was erected in 1756. The details of the view have greatly changed; but the New York of King's College was what it was because of its relation to this same river, precisely as the Greater New York of Columbia University is what it is because of its relations to the continent which the Hudson River opens to it. It is a favorite theme with me to point out how characteristic of the city have been the services of the men of Columbia during all our national history. As I look at the situation of to-day, there seems to me to have been no time when Columbia has more truthfully reflected the character of the great city than she does to-day. Taking advantage of her position in the city, and using the strength which the growth of the city has itself largely provided, she has developed here the largest school in the country for non-professional graduate study; and she has also developed here professional schools of high grade that draw their students from all parts of the Union. In particular, through her non-professional graduate courses, and through the Teachers College, she has acquired an influence upon the educational interests of the land as far-reaching and as strong as the influence that goes out, in other directions, from the great city itself. Through the graduate courses, she is filling chairs in universities and colleges all over the Union; and through Teachers College, she is placing her graduates, in large numbers, in important positions connected with the public school system of the country.

All of this reflects and emphasizes her growing prestige; and, while she has done this, she has improved, with equal hand, the historic college out of which it has all grown. The influence of this increase of prestige and this improvement in the educational offer of Columbia College itself is interestingly shown by a comparison of the college with what it was in 1870, when I was graduated from it. In that year Columbia College numbered 129 students, of whom 114 came from the State of New York and 15 from the State of New Jersey. In other words, it was at that date a purely local college. This year its membership

has reached 473, the greatest number in its history; and this body of students is drawn from 24 different states. Not only the university, therefore, but the college itself, as a result of our recent policy, has greatly increased in numbers and widened in influence. I think it is literally true to-day that no university in the land is more broadly national in its outreach and influence. That is to say, the university, because it has wisely availed of its opportunities as a university in the city of New York, is doing, in its own sphere, precisely what the great city itself is doing for the commercial, the industrial and the financial life of the country. The university is taking the strength of the city, and after transmuting it into educational force, is disseminating it throughout the United States.

This transformation of energy, to which I have alluded as characteristic of the university, should be equally characteristic of every one of her graduates. It is not only the great Niagara whose energy can be made to illuminate a city and to drive the wheels of industry, but every little waterfall in the land can be converted, after its measure, into light and power. There is something very suggestive in the thought, that this energy, which is thus made to glow and work, is carried by a wire that gives no evidence to the eye that the energy is there. I wonder if it has ever occurred to you that these trolley wires, which suffice to move the heavily loaded cars of a great city, would hardly be strong enough, any of them, to start a single car if the power were mechanically applied. Yet there the power is, resident in the wire, if the wire be but connected with the source of power; and this unseen energy, which affects in no way the structure of the wire itself, does its giant's work unwearyingly. This is an apt illustration, it seems to me, of the sort of power you should have gained, every one of you, by your sojourn at the university. It has not changed your outward appearance; no man will know that the power is in you except as it reveals itself by its effects. And yet, in a greater or less degree, every one of you should have acquired some power that will make you a greater force among men. But the illustration, apt though it be, is not complete; for the trolley wire has in itself no power except that which is generated from without. It is the fine characteristic of a man that he is so near akin to the

creative energy that to every power which he may acquire from without he can add that unique touch of personality which distinguishes him from every other creature. This, therefore, is the privilege of every one of you—to take the power which has been generated in you by contact with our university life; to irradiate it with the glow of your own spirit, and to let it go out among the world of men, evidently your power, for illumination and for service.

I like to think that from Columbia College there is going forth a constantly increasing stream of men, and from Barnard College a steadily increasing number of women, who have thought it worth while to spend four years to secure a liberal education. One sometimes hears the question asked, whether a liberal education does or does not help a man in a business career. But one never hears the question asked, because it admits of no manner of doubt, whether a liberal education is worth while from the point of view of the man himself, or from the point of view of society. It is a part of the function of the liberally educated men and women of the country to stand unflinchingly for the doctrine that "a man's life does not consist in the multitude of the things that he possesses"; and I know of no greater service that the liberally educated people of America can render to our country to-day than to continue to illustrate, in city and town and hamlet, those fine ideals of plain living and high thinking that have been characteristic of the scholar in all ages. And yet, I do not believe that your college training will injure any of you for a business career, if that be your choice, provided only you have a gift for business and are prepared to meet its exigent demands.

To the graduates of the university as distinguished from the college, I would like to point out that upon you an equally grave responsibility rests. Here you have come, in your early manhood, into touch not only with the university but also with the great city. I cannot but think that wherever your life is spent, the vitality of the city, the mystery of it, the needs of it, and the inspiration of it, will be with you to move you to your best endeavors, and to guide you into the way of usefulness. The great city draws into itself and out of the country the country's choicest and best. The city ought to give them back not only

enriched with greater knowledge, but touched also with a greater sympathy for humanity, and trained for such service in the law, in medicine, in the profession of the teacher, as shall evoke everywhere a sense of gratitude to the city that, through its university, has equipped them for such fine service. Some among you, also, I hope, will have laid here the foundation for such scholarly work, in history, in literature, in science, as will make you benefactors of mankind through the contributions that you shall yet make to their advancement in knowledge and to the enlightenment of men. To one and all of you, I say, "Freely ye have received; freely give."

So I give to you all, graduates of 1901, the good wishes of Columbia University. I hope that it will always be to you a source of inspiration to recall the years that you have spent here, and that the power which is yours by reason of your sojourn in this university may reveal itself continually, and more and more, in illumination and in service.

After the president's address degrees and diplomas were conferred to the number of 706, including the six bestowed *honoris causa*. In the mode of procedure at this point a time-saving innovation was made, in that the various groups of candidates, instead of marching upon the stage as hitherto, simply rose in their places and were there "presented" by the officers charged with that function. As previously noted, the bilingual feature of the traditional commencement disappeared on this occasion, all the candidates being presented and their degrees conferred upon them in the vernacular of the land. The various groups numbered as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 135 (Columbia 84, Barnard 51); Bachelor of Laws, 99; Doctor of Medicine, 147; Engineer of Mines, 14; Civil Engineer, 16; Electrical Engineer, 19; Mechanical Engineer, 13; Bachelor of Science, 27 (in Chemistry 8, in Architecture 10, in Education 9); Master of Arts, 113; Doctor of Philosophy, 27. In addition to these degrees, various "diplomas," unaccompanied by a degree, were conferred upon

duly certified graduates of Teachers College; the president explaining, in the case of each group, what the diploma signified in terms of collegiate or graduate work, and pointing out that it signified in no case a period of study shorter than that required for a bachelor's degree. Such diplomas were conferred as follows: Higher, 3; Secondary, 37; Elementary, 21; Kindergarten, 6; Departmental, 22 (Domestic Art 1, Domestic Science 7, Fine Arts 6, Manual Training 8).

A number of honorary degrees were then conferred. The addresses made in presenting the several candidates and the language used by President Low in conferring the degrees were as follows:

Professor Van Amringe said, in presenting Theodore Low De Vinne:

MR. PRESIDENT: I present to you, for the honorary degree of Master of Arts, Theodore Low De Vinne, of New York. In the literature of the art of printing, as in the practice of it, Mr. De Vinne has no superior. His "Growth of Woodcut Printing," "Specimens of Quaint Types," "Historic Types," "Christopher Plantin and the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp," attest him an enthusiastic and careful student, a judicious critic, a lucid writer; and his great work, "The Invention of Printing," has given him a permanent place among historians. The sumptuous volumes that have issued from his well-known press, the noble folio of the Book of Common Prayer, the notable publications of the Grolier Club, have won for him the proud title, "Master of the art which is the preserver of all the arts." As author and typographer, in the broadest sense, his name will be associated in the coming time with those of Gutenberg, Aldus, Caxton, Plantin, the Elzevirs, Baskerville, the Didots, the Whittinghams and our own Franklin. Therefore it is, sir, that I heartily commend him to you for the honorary degree which I pray may now be conferred upon him.

President Low then said:

In a new land and under new conditions, you have given to the work of the De Vinne press a reputation such as needs time alone to rank it with that of Aldus and Elzevir. As you are thus the master "of the art preservative of all other arts," and because you have shown yourself a scholar in everything relating to it, I admit you to the degree of Master of Arts in this university.

Professor Ogden N. Rood said, in presenting the Rev. Frank D. Gamewell for the degree of Master of Science:

MR. PRESIDENT: In presenting the Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, it is not necessary that I should say very much, as the facts in his case speak for themselves. In 1875 Mr. Gamewell was graduated at Dickinson College, and after due preparation decided to take up the self-sacrificing life of a missionary. The next fifteen years of his life were spent in China under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but during that time the character of his work drifted more and more away from theology and towards science, until finally he was appointed professor of physics and chemistry in the Methodist College at Peking. In order to better fit himself for his new duties, Mr. Gamewell then returned to this country and became one of our graduate students in the department of physics. In the day time he attended lectures, worked in our laboratory and constructed apparatus for himself; his evenings were spent in furthering the interests of the mission and in collecting funds for its use. In this way he obtained, among other things, a complete electrical plant, and an iron chapel made in sections. Returning to Peking, he built up the chapel and, unaided by any expert, set up the electrical apparatus. He then built and organized a physical laboratory, the first erected on Chinese soil, and successfully gave courses of instruction according to modern methods. The trouble with the revolutionists, the Boxers, was already brewing, and Mr. Gamewell warned two of the foreign ambassadors of what was in store. His words produced no effect, and when the storm broke the various embassies were totally unprepared. Four thousand infuriated Chinese surrounded the legation buildings, which were about as well fortified as our ordinary summer residences. Among the refugees were many

military officers, but the British ambassador, Sir Claude MacDonald, promptly selecting Mr. Gamewell, said to him: "Fortify this place instantly, and if you need material, you may pull my house down about my ears." The Boxers hesitated for a day or two, and during that time Mr. Gamewell and his Chinese students patched up the worst places with sand-bags made of brocade silk, cotton cloth, ladies' dresses—anything that could be used. The siege then began in earnest, and during the following six weeks, Mr. Gamewell labored steadily on his fortifications, patching, repairing, constructing new towers and walls and acting as an inspiration to their defenders. In this way, Mr. President, the candidate who stands before you finally succeeded in preventing the Chinese from perpetrating the greatest crime of the century. Sir Claude MacDonald has publicly and officially acknowledged the value of Mr. Gamewell's services, and has added that a deep debt of gratitude is owed to him by the besieged and by humanity.

Therefore, in consideration of Mr. Gamewell's scientific attainments, successful scientific pioneer work, and of his great service to humanity, I would present him for the honorary degree of Master of Science.

President Low then said:

It was your fortune to be in Pekin during the historic siege of the foreigners in the summer of 1900. Your skill in rapidly constructing temporary defences for the British Legation helped importantly to save the lives of the besieged. An officer of the regular army of the United States, who graduated from West Point as an engineer, and who reached Pekin while the defences were still intact, said to me that Todleben himself, the defender of Sevastopol, could not have done better. For this invaluable service to our countrymen in distress and to your colleagues of other nations, I admit you to the degree of Master of Science in this university.

Professor T. Mitchell Prudden said, in presenting George Morewood Lefferts, M.D., for the degree of Master of Science:

The great advances in medicine within the past quarter of a century have been largely due, I think, to the conviction that knowledge of the physical man is to be sought not only in a study of the man himself, but also in the lore of those other sciences which are the sisters of medicine. Thus it is fitting that in honoring a physician to-day Columbia should recognize this kinship of the sciences.

This candidate for an academic honor has been for five-and-twenty years an inspiring teacher, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of themes in which he is a pioneer and a universally acknowledged master. A frequent contributor to the science and art of medicine through all these years of busy professional life, his service to the poor, in their hour of stress, has been unflinching. A man of large experience, wise in counsel, fertile in resource, and ever loyal to the interests of the college and the university: I present to you Dr. George M. Lefferts.

President Low then said:

In recognition of your eminence as a specialist upon diseases of the throat, and of your twenty-five years of devoted and successful service to our College of Physicians and Surgeons, I admit you to the degree of Master of Science in this university.

Professor Woodward said, in presenting Mr. Arnold Hague for the degree of Doctor of Science:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is an interesting fact that in the development of civilization from barbarism, recognition of merit has been bestowed first on the soldier, secondly on the divine, thirdly on the statesman, fourthly on the jurist, and lastly on the man of science. In these latter days, however, after the lapse of many centuries, we have come to understand that those who help us to interpret the more permanent aspects of the universe of which we form a part, are no less public benefactors than those who deal with the ephemeral fancies, prejudices, and passions of the human mind.

I have the honor to-day to introduce to this assembly a man of science, who, without ostentation, has won eminence in the fields of geology and has served our government with distinction for

more than a quarter of a century. I beg to present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, Mr. Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey.

In conferring the degree President Low said :

For long and distinguished service in connection with the Geological Survey of the United States, and especially in the exploration and interpretation of the geology of the Yellowstone National Park, I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Science in this university.

In presenting Mr. Justice Rufus William Peckham for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Professor William A. Keener spoke as follows :

Three times, Mr. President, has the degree of Doctor of Laws been conferred by this university upon a jurist who was at the time or afterwards became a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but never more deservedly than upon him who is to receive that degree to-day. A man of strong likes and dislikes, as a judge he has known neither friend nor foe. A man of strong political convictions, as a judge he has shown no political bias. A man of courage, he has neither feared criticism nor courted popular favor. Entering upon his judicial career with a determination to discharge the obligations of his high office faithfully and impartially, he has so discharged them as to win praise at home and abroad. I have the honor, Mr. President, to present to you Mr. Justice Peckham, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In conferring the degree President Low said :

The people of the State of New York were pleased to honor you by electing you a justice of their Court of Appeals. Since then, through your appointment by President Cleveland to the Supreme Court of the United States, you have had the opportunity, and have taken advantage of it, to confer honor upon our state by the good service you have rendered in the highest court of the nation. On behalf of this ancient university of our commonwealth, therefore, and in recognition of your high per-

sonal and professional standing, I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In presenting William Henry Maxwell, A.M., Ph.D., for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Professor Butler said :

Nearly one hundred years ago, in a community of 60,000 inhabitants, there was organized, by legislative authority, a society for establishing free schools in the city of New York, for the education of such poor children as did not belong to, or were not provided for by, any religious society. The first president of that society, out of whose memorable activities grew the existing public school system of this city, which knows no distinction of rich and poor, was De Witt Clinton, a graduate of Columbia College. From that day to this, Columbia College, by its sympathies and its efforts, and through the energy of its sons, has promoted in all possible ways the cause of sound public education in New York. It is singularly fitting, then, that I should now present to you, to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws of this university, *honoris causa*, him who is designated by law to be the minister of public education for this vast city; one who guides and guards with faithfulness, with high-mindedness, with courage, and with consummate ability, the highest and most far-reaching of the myriad interests of our people—William Henry Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools.

In conferring the degree President Low spoke as follows :

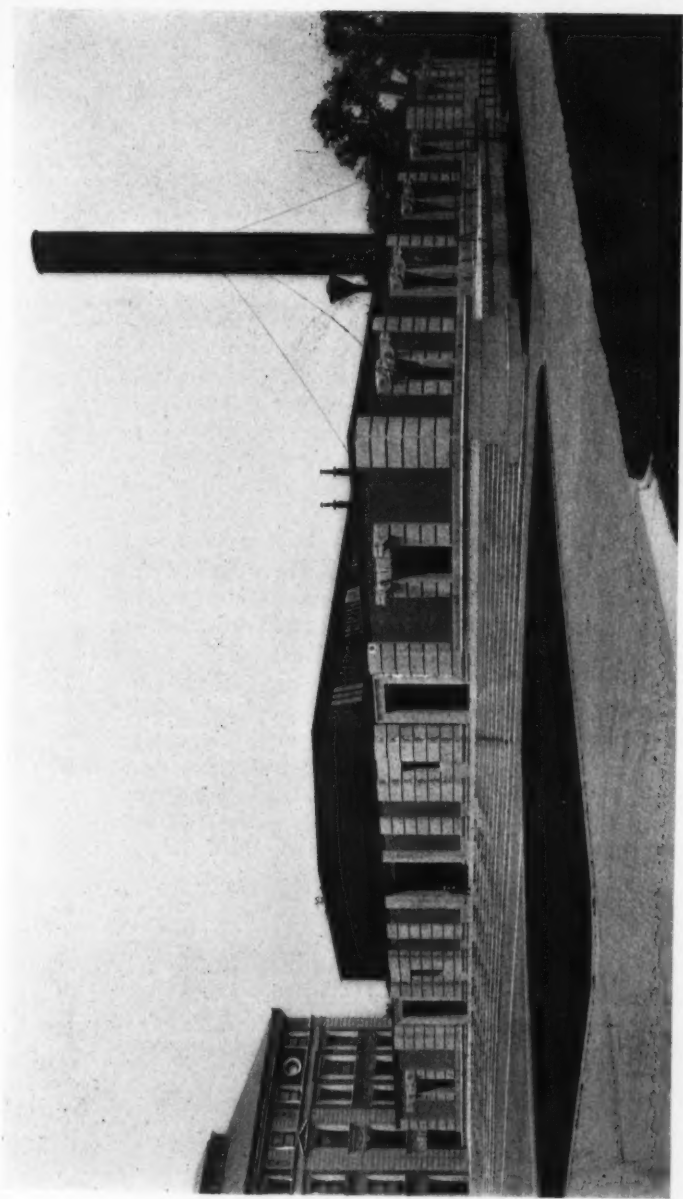
Inasmuch as first in the city of Brooklyn, and later in the newly enlarged city of New York, you have, as City Superintendent of Public Instruction, addressed yourself with marked ability and devotion to the difficult problems connected with the administration of their great public school systems, and because you have always striven with untiring steadfastness toward high ideals in public education, I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this university.

Soon after the commencement exercises luncheon was served under the auspices of the Alumni Association in the new Alumni Hall, which, notwithstanding the architectural

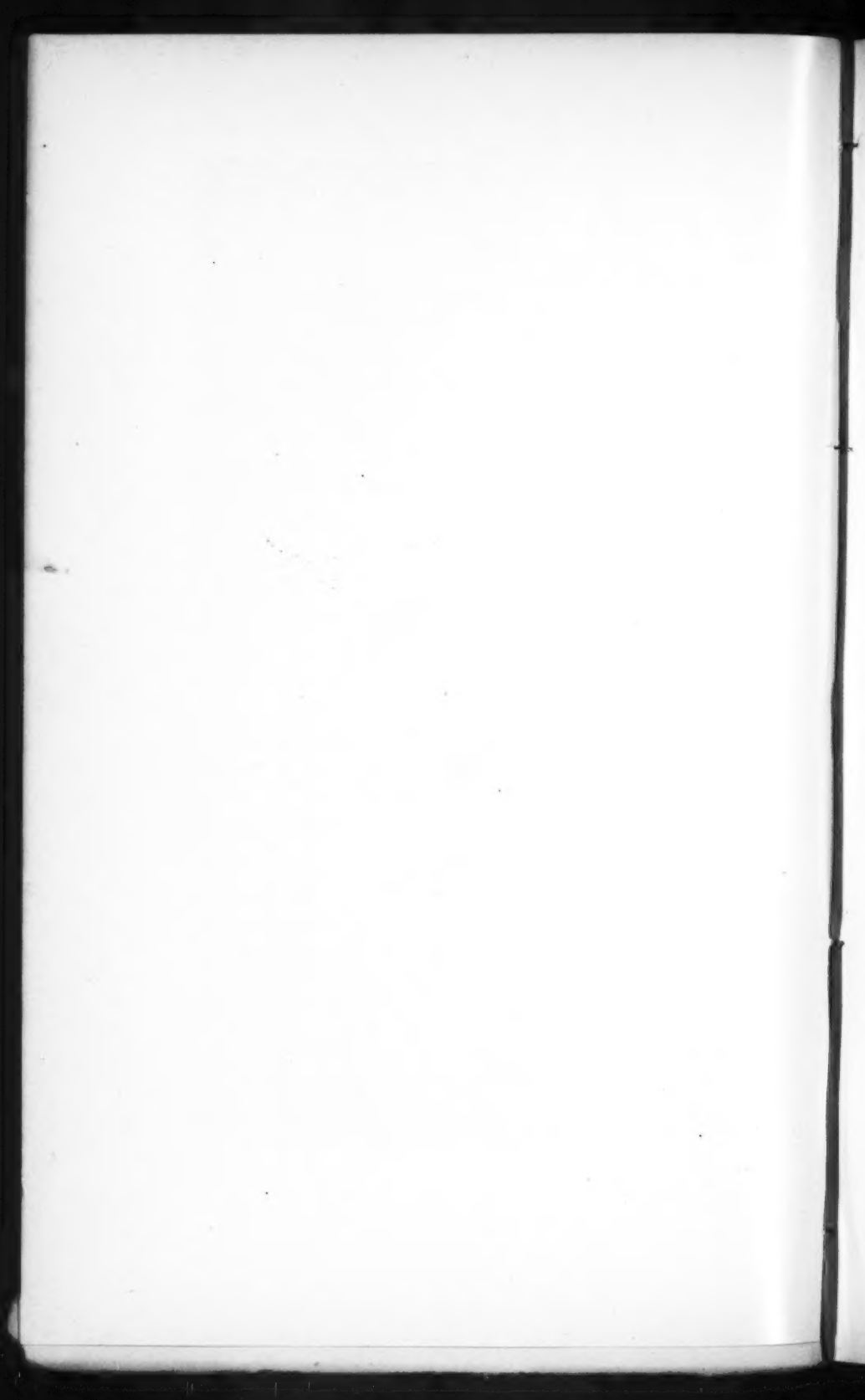
plainness due to its temporary and provisional character, had been so decorated as to make an attractive place of meeting. Four hundred and fifty-nine persons seated themselves at the various tables, including as guests all the recipients of honorary degrees, the professors who presented them, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Bishop Potter and a number of the trustees of the university. After the luncheon Dean Van Amringe, as presiding officer, spoke as follows :

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW ALUMNI :

It is with singular pleasure that I welcome you to this hall, to be devoted primarily, as its name indicates, to the memory of eminent alumni, and opened to-day for the first time. This is to be, for Columbia men and women, a Hall of Fame. Here will be displayed, in characters that he who runs may read, some part of the proud personal history of Columbia, some suggestion of the source and kind of influence that she has for so long exerted upon society, which will serve, at once, as a loving tribute to an illustrious past and a quickening inspiration for a promising future. Here, in time to come, will doubtless be found, in one form or another, on mural tablets, delineated by the painter's art, carved in stone or cast in enduring bronze, memorials of alumni who have deserved well of their alma mater, of their time and country : of Alexander Hamilton, who played so noble a part in the founding of this republic ; of John Jay, first chief justice of the United States, who organized the supreme court as a bulwark of constitutional freedom ; of Robert R. Livingston, who made available in this country, almost within the sound of my voice, the genius of Fulton in steam navigation ; of John Stevens, the earliest, perhaps, and one of the greatest of American engineers ; of Samuel Bard, the far-seeing physician, whose address at the commencement at which degrees in medicine were first given in America, brought about the establishment of the New York Hospital, to which in turn we owe this splendid site ; of Moore and Kemper, Milledoller and Janeway, efficient instrumentalities in organizing Christian activity and in extending its influence throughout the country ; of De Witt Clinton, the



UNIVERSITY HALL IN JUNE, 1901.



record of whose constructive statesmanship is furrowed in the history of this state; of Daniel D. Tompkins, the father of the public school system of New York; of Hamilton Fish, distinguished as governor, senator and U. S. secretary of state; of Anderson and Gibbs, Anthon, Drisler and Merriam, scholars and teachers; of scores of other alumni, living and dead, who, in every walk of life, have made the name of Columbia synonymous with high character, sound learning and good citizenship.

These memorials will constitute, in this place, an objective proof, if any were needed, of the importance, nay, the supreme necessity, if this government is to endure and meet wisely its growing and already tremendous responsibilities, of collegiate training and university education. They will stand as a silent and most emphatic protest against the ignorant and insolent aggressiveness of pure commercialism. The education of the eye is of value, manual dexterity is a good thing, acquaintance with the laws and mysteries of trade and familiarity with the ways of successful business are good; but impressive as they sometimes are in their manifestations and results, they fail of their most successful and most beneficent use without that which it is the high purpose of college and university to develop—a mind well trained and widely informed and a character founded upon the eternal principles of virtue and right. That is a lesson that needs to be constantly and widely taught. Never before in the history of mankind have such stupendous industrial enterprises been attempted and successfully conducted as this generation has seen. The captains, the great generals, of industry, exhibit an imagination, a power of combination, a fertility of resource, a courage and a fortitude that have never, in any field perhaps, been excelled—not surpassed in military annals by Alexander and Cæsar, or Napoleon and Wellington, or Sherman and Grant.

I say nothing about the public danger or otherwise of the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few men, but I do say that institutions of learning like this, joined with kindred institutions of religion, in inculcating the doctrine of good will to man, of the essential oneness in interest and happiness and destiny of all classes of the community, have created a fraternal sentiment so widespread and so imperative that the accumulators of great wealth have been lifted to a high plane of moral responsibility as

trustees, and not selfish possessors merely, of the fortunes which their genius and their devotion have won for them. That is a triumph for those institutions which no scoffer at either can belittle, much less destroy. Religion and Learning are justified of their children: to extend and intensify their elevating and twice-blessed power, this college and university avowedly exist; to stimulate and encourage those students of Columbia who, in their own persons and for the general good, are hereafter to exemplify the fructifying possession of them, this hall has been built and is now dedicated. [Applause.]

I am charged with the report, which will be very brief, of the treasurer of this Memorial Hall Fund. It is in amount \$101,507.91, of which there has been received from the Committee of Alumni, \$520.15; from the graduates of the School of Law, \$1,665.25; from the graduates of the medical department, that is, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, \$1,718.00; from the graduates of all other schools except the School of Mines, \$1,005.00; from the graduates of the School of Mines, \$13,957.50; and from the alumni of Columbia College, \$67,875.97. [Loud applause.]

Perhaps, gentlemen, I may be pardoned for saying in this place, that I hope that the next enterprise that you will engage in and successfully carry to completion is the erection of a proper College Hall. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, the opening of this Memorial Hall is a new enterprise, and in any new enterprise, if we follow the Bishop of New York we shall be sure of success and honor; and so I have the honor of inviting the bishop to say a few words to us. [Applause.]

Bishop Potter spoke as follows:

I congratulate you, my dear Mr. Dean, and gentlemen of the alumni, on the extremely interesting conditions under which you are gathered to-day. Certainly it is a most felicitous success which is had in this building, in the precise condition in which to-day we find it. To my mind, at any rate, and I venture to think to your mind, the incompleteness in which it is now is bright with much significance; that you have come here, not when the whole structure has been built and crowned, but be-

cause you have carried it thus far, is a singularly happy illustration of the way in which whatever has been done has been done throughout America.

If one had the time for it, the history of architecture in this nation would be at once interesting and stimulating. The houses in which our fathers' fathers' fathers lived, and the houses in which their children's children's children live to-day, are themselves a story, complete and instructive, of the growth of the republic. And so I count myself happy in being privileged to come here this morning and offer you my congratulations on what you have accomplished and the style in which you have accomplished it. My only perplexity is that I am called upon to say a word in this connection, especially in view of the distinguished persons that are about me.

When I was journeying to Fordham yesterday afternoon in company with the junior senator from New York, I said to him: "I am reminded, sir, of the experience of two oysters who were in attendance upon an ecclesiastical festival. They were swimming about in a very large tureen of highly diluted soup. One of them encountered the other, and said to him: "What is this, anyhow?" Whereupon the first said, "This is a church fair." Whereupon the second said, "If this is a church fair, what do they want with both of us?" [Laughter.]

I am sure, sir, that in view of the distinguished presence on my left of Mr. Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court [applause], whom we honor not only for his office, but for himself, and of the junior senator from New York [applause], whom I left, I may say confidentially, safely deposited yesterday afternoon in the Home for Incurables [laughter], and who has somehow got away, nothing could be more unnecessary than that I should say anything, except as expressing the mind of that large constituency which may be said to be represented by the average citizen of New York.

I wonder whether it occurs to the alumni of this institution how profoundly the average citizen has been interested in its progress and history. I wonder whether, as these structures have arisen here, you have appreciated the profound pride as well as interest with which their progress has been followed. I wish you could have heard what I heard a few moments ago when I declined to

follow the president and the rest of the trustees to their seclusion in the trustees' room, and sat myself down upon the first available stone step and was surrounded by an extremely interesting group of both sexes, only one of which, I believe, is admitted to the trustees' room [laughter], and learned from them with what wide pride and what extreme interest the whole growth of the institution has been followed.

There left this room a moment ago—I am glad he is not here to embarrass me by his presence—a very remarkable man, an alumnus of this institution, who is carrying forward to-day one of the most remarkable achievements in the science of civil engineering which I, for one, say has been found on the surface of the globe. The rapidity of the engineering work and the history of the difficulties which he has had to overcome are familiar. Everything that Mr. Parsons [applause] has done, I think, has won him, when we consider the very singular difficulties the work has offered,—long distant may be the day,—a place in this hall. [Applause.] Happy the university that has brought a man of such genius to light, a man of such quality of character and power! That is a task, my young brethren, that is before all of you, to build for the life of a great city those breathing arteries which shall express themselves in beauty and order and sunshine upon its surface and underneath all that exists superficially, and yet maintain that high current of life, growth and progress which will grace the growth and life of a great municipality such as this is to be, and make them all what I venture every construction of my friend will be, when it is completed, full of light, sweetness and order. It is a work, supremely, of a man who has had the privilege of a college training, and I pray with all my heart that you may rest assured of its complete fulfillment.

I cannot sit down, my dear Mr. Dean, impatient though I know you are for me to do so, without adding one word in regard to a single personage here to-day [turning toward the President]—I think we all wish to express our congratulations. [Applause.]

I had the privilege of being in a meeting of the board of trustees of Columbia College which elected President Low by one vote. [Applause.] And I have always walked about the world patting myself on the back since because of that vote.

[Laughter.] We immediately made it unanimous, and if it were to be done over, it would be made unanimous by the whole commonwealth and the whole country. No finer illustration of gratuitous service has been rendered in our history. No more conspicuous combination of the qualities which are useful in combination; of the quality of the scholar, of accuracy in foresight, wisdom in organization, of singular patience and genius in bearing with the unreasonableness and obstinacy, often, of the board of trustees.

Last spring in New York I went to a dinner to a very interesting man, the president of the Hong Kong & Shang Hai Banking Company, and President Low narrated this incident. His father went, I think as a supercargo or clerk, to China early in this century, and stayed there some five or six years in one of its great capitals; and on the close of his service there, when about to return home he saw an opportunity of loading an American ship with Chinese tea and bringing it to New York. He went to a leading Chinese merchant and stated the affair to him, saying that he had not more than \$2,000 capital. The one or two English words which the Chinese merchant knew, he used in reply, saying simply "Can do." And that, I believe I am not wrong in stating, was a large part of the venture and enterprise which laid the foundations of the house of A. A. Low & Co.

Gentlemen, I cannot take my seat without offering my congratulations to the man who didn't say when elected president of Columbia College, "Can do," but who has done. [Applause.]

Dean Van Amringe then introduced Mr. Justice Peckham in the following words:

Columbia has always been especially drawn to the judiciary of this state and nation, to which she has in her time contributed some very worthy men. To-day she has gathered to herself, as close as she may, a gentleman, who, having filled high judicial positions in the State of New York, now worthily sits as a member of one of the most august judicial tribunals in the world, and I hope he will respond to my invitation to address you: Mr. Justice Peckham of the Supreme Court of the United States, Dr. Peckham of Columbia. [Applause.]

Mr. Justice Peckham said, in responding to the call :

FRIENDS, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA :

I wish on this first public occasion that has happened since I have had the honor of receiving a degree from Columbia to express to the members of the university my high appreciation of the honor which has been conferred upon me by giving me that degree. It has been to me a source of very great gratification as a native of our imperial state, as having lived in the old state all my life, until a few years ago when I was called to other duties in Washington. I have always felt myself honored by the fact that I was a native of the city of New York. [Applause.] And I feel now when I receive a degree from this time-honored university as if all the honor which I ever might have expected had come to me under these circumstances. [Applause.]

When King's College was incorporated, and when they had their commencements in those years gone by, I suppose that under those circumstances they had at least an attempt at a celebration such as we have been having to-day ; but when I think of what the university is now, as compared to her humble commencement, it seems to me that she has wrought well in these intervening years. Men now come here and graduate in all the arts and all the sciences. They receive not alone a degree conferred upon them—a certificate that they are well up, so to speak, in the Latin and Greek languages—but the degrees which are conferred by Columbia now are not confined to anything of that kind. We find here to-day men who are receiving degrees from Columbia in all the walks of life, and, as is certified to by the Bishop, women also. [Applause.] I believe, myself, most fully in college education, and I don't believe that the men who are spending their four years here are wasting their time, or losing an opportunity. I believe that although men may succeed, as men have succeeded, and as men will succeed, who are without the benefit of a college education, yet that education will give them advantages all through life which the man who has them not does not possess. [Applause.]

Sitting in the Supreme Court of the United States I see about me the predecessors who have honored that court in years gone

by. I see in the court-room the bust of the first chief justice of the United States, who came from the city of New York, and who admirably presided over the first few sessions or terms of that court; and from that time on the court has up to the present time, at least, had men on that bench during these hundred years such as perhaps are to be found only among the most learned and most honest of human kind. [Applause.] They have done their best, and it rests with the present incumbents not to outvie them, but to follow humbly in their footsteps.

Coming up in the cars from Washington the other day, I overheard a conversation between certain gentlemen whom I did not know. One was of a curious turn of mind, and he asked a question of the other:

"Well, what has the Supreme Court decided in these insular cases, anyhow?"

Being a little interested in the subject myself, I gave attention and paused for the reply. The gentleman said:

"Why, the Supreme Court has decided that—why, the Supreme Court has decided—well, the Supreme Court has decided constitutional questions that I am entirely ignorant of." [Laughter and applause.]

Well, I didn't get much information out of him that day, but I find my curiosity entirely satisfied, and any information on that subject, I now say, will be superfluous after having heard our worthy president this morning in speaking in regard to the territories. The conundrum is asked, "When is a territory of the United States not a territory of the United States?" That question is answered, and I think, satisfactorily answered, by saying, "When it is an annex to Columbia." [Applause.] I shall from this time on cease making any further inquiries in regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on that subject, and if anybody asks me I shall refer them to the president. [Laughter.]

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for this distinguished honor which has been presented to me, I leave to others the continuance of this carrying on. [Applause.]

Dean Van Amringe next introduced Dr. Arnold Hague in the following words:

This university has never, I believe, until now, conferred doctor's degrees in science. She has added to-day to the distinctions which she may confer on her men of merit a Doctorate of Science. In looking about for a man worthy, upon whom to confer for the first time this distinction, she found him in the office of the United States Geological Survey—an author of repute in his chosen field, a geologist whose investigations have carried him into many countries, the histories of which, deeply graven in rock and stone, he has unveiled for the benefit of mankind—Dr. Arnold Hague. [Applause.]

Dr. Hague then replied as follows :

Your president and toast-master has called upon me to add a few words to those that have already been said upon this occasion. While I shall detain you but a few minutes, as I have no extended remarks to offer, I certainly cannot refrain from expressing a very high appreciation of the great honor and distinction conferred upon me in enrolling my name as an alumnus of so old and honorable an institution of learning as Columbia University, an institution always found in the front ranks of the onward march toward the highest and best ideals in education.

From the very earliest days in the history of our educational institutions, when science and scientific methods received but slight attention in the prescribed curriculum, Columbia always had associated with her faculty and governing board men eminent for their scientific attainments; men who by sheer force of intellect have impressed themselves upon the educational methods of the college. It must be apparent to many university students of science, as well as to scientific men in government service, that the leading powers of the world are employing more and more scientific methods in the administration of government, and are constantly seeking counsel from those who are best able to advise upon broad economic questions of state. All civilized governments of Europe since the dawn of modern science have recognized in one form or another the importance of scientific research to the state, but at no time has this relationship been recognized so clearly as to-day. I think it may be said that in no country is the demand for scientific experience and the latest results of research so great as in our own country. This feeling

finds expression in the state in many ways, but is nowhere more forcibly and directly expressed than by congressional action. Probably no other government in the world expends money so liberally for the encouragement of science, both in the way of investigation for practical purposes and in the adoption of results obtained. More and more is the necessity of encouraging scientific research becoming better understood, if we would obtain the highest results in practical affairs. Pure science must be the real source and inspiration for industrial invention.

The number of trained scientific men in the service of the government at Washington alone is already large, and they are found in every one of the great executive departments. The demand for men of ability with scientific attainments will, I think, steadily increase. Where are these men to come from? They will be sought for in the ranks of our great universities, colleges, and technical schools. Columbia must furnish her full quota. As an illustration of the demand for trained investigators of a high order of attainment, and at the same time to show the desire to unite more closely the scientific bureaus of the government and our great centers of education, I may mention a matter of recent date in the action taken by the U. S. Geological Survey, a bureau with which I have the honor to be connected. I may say, in passing, that in establishing the Geological Survey as a bureau of the national government there was no more earnest and influential member of congress than our friend who is with us to-day, Honorable Abram S. Hewitt. It has been the custom of the Geological Survey to employ from time to time in temporary field service experts in one or more of the varied branches of geology. Quite recently it was decided to engage such experts only after a civil service examination, and the examination papers were sent out through the Commission. The examination being for trained and experienced men, the tests for fitness were by no means simple nor easy. I may say that I am glad I did not have to pass them myself. Possibly if that test had been required, the degree which was conferred to-day would not have been tendered. It is a surprising fact that no less than fifty-two applicants took the examination, and many of them, I may say most of them, passed with great credit. In these ranks with high honor stand Columbia men.

The National Academy of Sciences is an association incorporated by act of congress nearly forty years ago. In the organic act of incorporation it is expressly stated that whenever called upon by any department of the government it shall be the duty of the academy to investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject for science and art. The academy has accomplished most valuable service when thus called upon by the government, and probably has been influential in guiding to excellent practical results for the benefit of mankind far more than is generally supposed. As an instance in recent times, one of the most important matters submitted to the academy for its opinion was the question of outlining a policy for preserving great areas of forests upon mountain crests and slopes in the arid and semi-arid regions of the Cordillera. Their suggestions led to the setting aside of vast forest reservations by presidential proclamation. The policy then proposed by the academy is essentially the policy of the government to-day, and millions of acres have since been added to these reservations by the general government. Millions of dollars have been saved to the people in timber alone, to say nothing of the inestimable value of protecting the sources of the water supply for all our great rivers. Among the incorporators in the organic act establishing the academy, I find the venerated names of Barnard, Torrey and Newberry. The academy is practically limited by its constitution to one hundred members. Its present membership carries about ninety. I find enrolled on its active list no less than nine names of eminent professors of Columbia University. I think, therefore, that I am justified in believing that to meet this increasing demand for trained men, not only specialists and experts, but men of broad views who know how to apply the best results of modern thought and research to the benefit of the state, Columbia will be prepared, indeed is now ready, to do her full share.

Dean Van Amringe then said, in introducing Superintendent Maxwell :

The state has no more important interests than its public schools. They constitute a real field of interest, because on them depend very largely the prosperity and happiness of the

community. The public school system of the city of New York is a vast, complicated one. It has not always been managed so as to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number; but I believe that it is so managed now, and that it is due to the present admirable superintendent. He has under his charge, as I have just learned, 600 schools, 11,000 teachers and 500,000 pupils. To manage such a system as that requires great labor and great discernment. Mr. Maxwell has done a Herculean task, and he has done it like a Hercules. [Applause.]

Dr. Maxwell said in response :

MR. DEAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI: My first duty, even though I am quite overwhelmed by the words with which Dean Van Amringe has introduced me, is to express to the authorities of Columbia my deep sense and my high appreciation of the honor conferred upon me to-day. I am not dense enough to suppose, however, that Columbia University, in conferring upon me the degree of Doctor of Laws, was moved solely by the desire to honor me as a man. Rather, I take it, you desired once again to signalize the deep interest Columbia takes and has always taken in the public school system of the city and state. I have the good fortune to represent, in some measure, the public schools of New York City. As the recipient of your degree I feel that I stand as the representative of the system, and that in honoring me Columbia has given expression to her vital interest in the public schools and her deep concern for their welfare. Was there ever a time when Columbia did not feel a deep concern in the public schools? In no imaginary or metaphorical sense it may be said that Columbia started the public schools in this state on their beneficent way; and it was Alexander Hamilton, a son of Columbia, who, after the Revolutionary War, at the reorganization of King's College, was largely instrumental in organizing the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Alexander Hamilton had a mind so broad that it could embrace any scheme of government, however comprehensive, and so active that it could grasp in detail the method of organization. And yet, it may well be doubted whether even the mind of Hamilton could foresee the growing array of academies, high schools, colleges, professional schools and universities that now

flourish under the supervisory care of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

It was another son of Columbia, as Dr. Butler stated to-day, De Witt Clinton, who was chiefly instrumental in founding the free school system in New York, from which has sprung our great municipal system of public schools. In 1815, the free school system of the city of New York, ten years after it had been organized, had under its care three schools and 933 pupils. Little did De Witt Clinton dream, when he was president of the free school system, that in the first year of the twentieth century those three schools would have expanded into those magnificent proportions which Dean Van Amringe has described, of 600 schools, 11,000 teachers and 500,000 pupils.

And again, it was through another son of Columbia, Governor Daniel B. Tompkins, that the foundation of the common school system in this state was securely laid. In 1812 the legislature, acting upon the recommendation contained in Governor Tompkins' annual message, passed the first act contemplating a permanent system of common schools for the city of New York. It was that act that contained the promise and the germ of the developments that have since been made in our common school system. It has often been said that during the colonial period of our history the English government suffered the public schools established by the early Dutch settlers to languish and die. This statement is unfortunately in large measure true; but will it ever be forgotten that the English colonial governor established King's College, and that when, after the fires of the Revolution had died out, Columbia arose phoenix-like from the ashes of King's, she arose to seek the fulfillment of her success and to say that the only safety of the new republic lay in popular education? [Applause.] I should say that government by the people means anarchy, unless the people are taught. In a word, these sons of Columbia acted upon the fundamental truth which was so well expressed by the late Thomas Davidson, that "Education is conscious or voluntary evolution." [Applause.]

To-day, Columbia is doing work quite as essential to the welfare of the state as that performed by the great men I have just mentioned. They recognized the necessity for schools, but they had no appreciation of the teacher. Columbia now appreciates

the value of the teacher. She is doing noble work as a teacher of teachers. The work of founding an educational system has been done. The work of teaching teachers has been commenced. Not fine buildings, nor lovely equipments, nor high salaries make good schools, unless we have good teachers. Sending forth young men and young women trained as teachers, imbued with the university spirit, and inspired by lofty professional ideals, Columbia is still aiding the schools she helped to start one hundred years ago. [Applause.]

And perhaps, Mr. Chairman, perhaps you will permit me to say that in my own sphere of labor I am striving for like ideals, and like results. There are three or four cardinal principles that should, in my judgment, govern the administration of a great municipal school system such as that of New York, and these I have tried, however imperfectly, to make the guides of my official conduct. The first of these is that city schools ought to have the best teachers that can anywhere be found. In this manner I have endeavored to make the licensing system practically a competitive examination system, under which all applicants have an equal chance, and under which the best of those who apply are selected, whether they come from the public institutions here, or from the state of New Jersey, or from any other place.

In the next place, the salaries of the teachers should be placed on a level that will not only reward faithful and efficient service, but will also attract the most efficient teachers from all the institutions of learning in all parts of the country to the city of New York. It may now, I think, be said with truth, that the salaries and pensions fixed by the Davis law, and under the incentives for beneficent educational work, the public school system of the city of New York presents to the young man and young woman a more attractive field of labor, educational labor, than any other similar system in the world. [Applause.] In the third place, there should be a code of professional ethics among teachers that would prohibit advancement except upon merit. That would prevent the entrance of politics into the management of the schools. [Applause.] And that would make every school officer and every teacher feel that the only allegiance that he owes to any political party is to train the children to the best of his ability. [Applause.] In the next place the courses of study in

the public schools should represent the most philosophic educational thought of our age; and so we may well look to this institution and the other great universities for guidance.

The work that is now being done by Dr. Butler and his associates in Columbia [applause], by Professor Dewey in Chicago, by Professor James in Harvard, and by others, will I confidently hope, reach the worst foes of the public schools. In a word, the public schools of New York City should afford to all, rich and poor alike, so far as education goes, quality particularly. In other words, if the public schools are not good enough for the rich man's children they are not good enough for the poor man's children. [Applause.] They should be made so good that no man can afford not to send his children to them.

These are some of the aims which I am trying to keep before me in my work. If I succeed in a trifling degree in accomplishing them, I hope to prove myself not unworthy of a place among the alumni of Columbia, a society in which, to use the words of Bacon, "Example teacheth, compassion breatheth, mercy cleanseth, and glory resteth." [Applause.]

Dean Van Amringe now introduced the Rev. Mr. Gamewell as follows:

The Rev. Mr. Gamewell was partly ours before to-day, by reason of his having taken an advanced course in science here, and to-day we have made our hold on him still stronger, I hope, by conferring upon him the degree of Master of Science. After fifteen years of labor in China in the interests of religion and science, he crowned that career by a notable service to humanity in making the defences at Peking. He will tell you, perhaps, among other things, how it was, a great many army officers being present, that he should have been invited by Sir Claude MacDonald, he, a priest and physicist, to make the defences of the British Embassy. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Gamewell spoke in reply thus:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI: While off on some almost interminable journeys of the past four or five months, during which I have been trying to bring the Chinese nation in a little closer touch with the rest of the nations of the

earth, I received a communication notifying me to be present to-day, and inviting me to make a few informal remarks. You will be burdened, though, in listening to a fellow who has been in China most of the time for the past twenty years, with no facility for making after dinner speeches, and part of the time last summer very little dinner, and very little time after dinner. [Applause.]

I have sometimes thought it is almost worth while to be besieged for a little over two months, to be fired at for fifty-six days, so that I could appreciate the kindness that comes afterward. I think that I never appreciated kindness quite so much as I have since the relief of Peking, and perhaps in all the kindness that has come to me nothing has come with deeper appreciation than the act of the trustees of Columbia in conferring the degree which they have conferred on me to-day.

When I was a young man I studied civil engineering for two years, and some of the lessons I learned twenty years ago stood me in good stead last summer. During the twenty years I have had constant occasion to use them. For twenty years I have done construction work, building churches, houses, cottages and homes, and teaching at the Peking University, which has a great future; and this in part made my technical studies necessarily of use. I had also some preparation, some experience, as I had stayed long enough in China to have earned a good experience. In 1886 when I was stationed on the Yang-tse-Kiang, 1,600 miles from Shanghai, I had some similar experiences, though on a smaller scale, for our party was in extreme peril for eighteen days, and we narrowly escaped with our lives.

With regard to our work in China. We are simply trying to do for the Chinese what Columbia is doing in the United States. I think that nothing impressed me personally more deeply when I first reached New York than to come up to Morningside Park, and pass in through the great Library building and read the inscription, "Built, maintained and cherished from generation to generation for the public good and the glory of Almighty God." I was profoundly impressed; I felt sure of the success of the institution that would rest its foundations upon God's good grace and would so publicly acknowledge Him. The other part of the inscription "For the public good"—that is the root of the whole

matter. Nothing is done in China for "the public good." So far as my experience extends after twenty years of residence, the public play but a small part.

I am a special pleader for China, and simply stand as a citizen of the world trying to do my duty in the place where I believe Providence has placed me. I must be brief. It is a dangerous thing to be in the habit of talking for an hour and a half. I hope that the time will yet come when in some small degree the work of our embryo institution in Pekin will not be unworthy of comparison with the noble work done in this institution. [Applause.]

Dean Van Amringe then said in introducing the next speaker:

I deem it a most happy coincidence, I am sure, and I am also sure that you will all agree with me, that we have now here at Columbia for our very own, a Chauncey born from the good old stock. I confess that I have for many years been envious of Yale for the distinction which, until to-day, she alone enjoyed. But now, we have a new—I will not say improved—edition of Yale's most distinguished alumnus.

I trust that Senator Depew will permit me to express my gratification as a graduate of Columbia in having his son as a fellow alumnus, and to express the hope that he himself will bestow upon my alma mater some of the inspiring regard he has for so many years lavished upon his own. I am sure, sir, that this assembly could have no greater pleasure than in listening to you, Mr. Senator. [Applause.]

Senator Depew said in response:

MR. DEAN, AND GENTLEMEN: I don't know whether I am here to-day as a guest, or as an exhibit. It seems to me rather that I am a captive at the chariot wheels of the president of this institution on this jubilation, which I have enjoyed quite as much as any of you. [Applause and laughter.]

It has been the custom in our family for generations that several things were expected of the male members in due rotation: First, milk; then, porridge; then, roast beef; and

then, Yale. [Laughter.] But I have become so accustomed to having my ideals brushed aside, that I have become hardened to it. [Laughter.]

The bishop says that he left me yesterday in the Home for Incurables [laughter], and wants to know how I got out. I thought that I was there, probably, for life, when the doctor of the institution came to where I was sitting with the evening paper containing a letter to the American people by President McKinley, in which he incontinently smashed my third term boom [laughter], and he said: "Senator, you are discharged, cured." [Laughter.]

Your celebration differs from ours in many respects. I have been attending the annual dinner of the alumni of Yale ever since I graduated, with scarcely an exception. I may say that the feast possesses many of the Lucullan properties which have distinguished this rich banquet to-day [laughter], but we have not yet introduced the canteen. [Laughter.] I understand that so far as Columbia is concerned, she began with it, and that the principles which embarrassed Congress in the discussion of legislation last winter have not yet reached this university. [Laughter.] But Yale, being Puritan instead—a Puritan institution—began without it, and is working toward the canteen. [Laughter.] They have a story down in the War Department, since the returns have come in as to the beneficial effects of the abolishment of the canteen by the army of the United States in the several posts, owing to the great work of the W. C. T. U.,—in which the son of a distinguished general said:

"Father, can there be intemperance without drunkenness?" And the father said: "Yes, my boy, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." [Laughter.]

I go around a great deal among the colleges of the United States delivering addresses at commencement periods from the Yale standpoint. In nearly every one of them is a Yale professor who suggests the orator. Modesty is one of the peculiarities of the institution from which I graduated. [Laughter.] I notice that the Western institutions, and there are a great many of them, know New York only as possessing two institutions, Columbia College and Tammany Hall [laughter]; and the question is asked me everywhere, "Why doesn't Columbia

dominate Tammany?" Of course we know there can be no alliance; but it seems to us that mind should control matter. [Laughter and applause.] Well, I trust that as Columbia grows in the manner in which she is expanding, that if not Columbia, at least the spirit of this institution from these heights will control municipal life in this, the greatest city of our continent, and the greatest exhibit for good or for bad for all the world of the results of municipal government in a free country. [Applause.]

If the members of a firm in business or in a profession neglect to look closely after those to whom are confided various duties, there is sure to be bankruptcy; and if there is not the most continuous examination and inspection of the officers or managers of a great corporation, there is sure to be a receiver. Now the difficulty with municipal governments seems to be that the people who are the ones to be affected injuriously or beneficially by the municipal government, don't exercise that supervision which is required in order to keep the officers whom they elect, and who are appointed by the officer whom they elect—to keep them up to high standards and high ideals of their duty. So, whenever there is a committee appointed for the performing of ungracious, and uncomfortable, and disagreeable work, and men will serve upon it in the public interest, acting for the whole people in an endeavor to keep the city pure; these men, who are generally graduates of institutions of learning, and liberal learning, are performing their highest patriotic duty. [Applause.]

Now, Columbia, when I was a student, was not much in the eye of the other universities of the country. She was not a large college; she was in the city of New York, and the feeling then was almost universal among educators and literary men in the country, that liberal education could not thrive in a great city, and therefore that there was no future for Columbia. The eyes of Yale were opened to Columbia and what she could do, not by her learning, but when she beat us at Poughkeepsie. [Applause and laughter.] Nothing, it seems to me, shows the progress of liberal learning in this country so much as the exercises which took place to-day in the gymnasium here. I regretted, when I first saw it at Yale, the deprivation of the graduating class of the privilege of speaking pieces upon the platform to the admiring girls and the gallery, and then of being honored at home as the greatest orators of the day.

I remember when I graduated that I delivered an address upon Washington Irving and the legends of the Hudson,—having been born up there it seemed only natural. And that oration was printed in a Peekskill newspaper, which was edited by a man who had never crossed the Hudson River. He asked me for it for the newspaper and published it, and editorially said: "Demosthenes would have been filled with pride if he had written this." At that period I had no question in my own mind whatever as to what would have been the feelings of Demosthenes had he had that written of him. [Laughter].

But I wonder if my friend Mr. Hewitt—one of the most distinguished of your alumni, and one of the most distinguished Americans living—what he would say if he had now, after fifty or sixty years, to pass an examination in the university. And speaking of Mr. Hewitt and how his scholarly discipline and learning are appreciated abroad—I was dining one night with Mr. Gladstone, when he was in the Ministry, and he said:

"I have met the most interesting American I have ever seen, the most interesting man I have ever had the pleasure of talking to from your country."

"Who is it," I said, "a member of Congress?"

"No," was the reply, "more than that."

"A judge?" I asked.

"No, bigger than that," replied Mr. Gladstone.

"Possibly," said I, "it was a United States senator."

"No; more than that," was again his answer.

"Well," I said, "I can think of but one man over here who is a member of congress, and mayor of the city of New York, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt?"

"That's the man," said Mr. Gladstone. [Applause.]

Now I looked over the programme of your commencement and even to-day I don't believe that Mr. Hewitt, learned, experienced, widely read, and truthful as he is, could have answered or written on the subject by which one of the young ladies received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Miss Grace Andrews got the doctorship by writing a dissertation, which the faculty informed me they understood, upon the subject of "The Primitive Double Minimal Surface of the Seventh Class and its Conjugate." [Laughter.] What are we coming to in our homes [laughter],

if the boys our girls marry are to have such things fired at them? [Laughter.] And there is another question which I have wanted some of them to answer for thirty years. I never could find it anywhere, and yet one of the young gentlemen who received also the degree of Doctor of Philosophy received his degree for doing it. I advise him to get acquainted with the young woman who wrote that; and the subject which he elucidated was "The Ethics of the Ibu Gebirol." [Laughter.] My friends, what are we coming to!

I will tell you what I hope we are coming to, and believe we will. I am immensely proud of this great city of New York, as well as of this state of which I am a native. I am proud of Columbia College and the president which she has secured, and the place which she holds among the four leading universities of the United States. I want to see the time when New York will stand for North and South America and the islands which are about us, as Paris and Berlin do for all Europe—for the post-graduate education; when there will come to New York, instead of going to Paris and Berlin, students from all parts of the United States; when every chance which is worth having, and which is known elsewhere, shall be open in the academies in which the American youth of the future shall matriculate; when there shall be the best school for the medical profession, the best school for art, science, the best school for law, the best school of all that constitutes the very highest education in post-graduate courses to be found in New York; when the city not only shall be superior in its schools of medicine, schools of law, mining, engineering and art in the highest form, not only superior to anything in the United States, but so high, so well equipped, so perfect, that from all the world will come to New York as to a Mecca, men who wish to be equipped with the greatest knowledge in the highest walks of the human intellect. [Applause.] Thank you, gentlemen. [Applause.]

Dean Van Amringe then said:

GENTLEMEN: After the next speaker has concluded, which will be the last speech of the day, I wish you to remain a moment, as I have something to propose to you. No gathering of the Columbia alumni is complete without the presence of the

head of the class of '70, and no university occasion can be regarded as satisfactorily rounded out without some speech from the president of this institution. I hope, therefore, that President Low will give us some cheering words as a sort of benediction on these proceedings.

President Low responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It has been to me a singular pleasure to take part in this, the first alumni luncheon in this Alumni Memorial Hall. It does not require a very great gift of prophecy to those of us who have seen the results of the last five or six years in the history of this university, to look forward to the time when this hall shall have its complete appearance, with its roof sixty or seventy feet high, and preëminently fitted to be the crown of our university. If we had done nothing at all until we could see the end, we should not yet have begun; but we have taken for our motto, as it seems to me, that spirit which has built up our whole country. I remember saying to the trustees, when we were in the early stages of this development, that we wanted to do what the citizens of North Yacamaw had done. They found themselves left by the Northern Pacific Railroad four miles south of the line, so they had to move to where the railroad was. They put the town on wheels, did business every day during banking hours, and when the banking hours were over, they hitched up their horses again and went on. I said to the trustees that that was the spirit which would make the new Columbia. We had to grow and go at the same time. We had to keep our work constantly growing while developing buildings,—rot or move. [Applause.]

I think you will bear witness that the trustees have fairly carried out that motto without faltering from the moment of the beginning until now. [Applause.] I think it may interest you to be told one or two signal honors which have come to men of this university during the past year. I speak first of the achievement, for I think it was an achievement, of Professor Pupin. [Applause.] He has rendered one of those services to mankind of which Van Helmont spoke. He said that whenever you can discover a law of nature you make all mankind your debtors. And in working out his law by pure mathematics,

and devising the system by which it is tested and is brought up to correctness and found to be correct, Professor Pupin has increased the efficiency of the electric wire used in the telephone over three or four fold.

I will speak next of three scholarships awarded for the American Classical School at Athens next year—awarded, I think I am right in saying, by competitive examination. Two of these have been awarded to Columbia students, one to Mr. Hill and one to Miss Agnes Baldwin, a graduate of Barnard College. [Applause.] I am interested next in calling your attention to the fact that the two northern latitude stations under the control of the United States government are now, both of them, in the charge of graduates of Columbia. I speak of this with especial pleasure, because you know how small is our equipment for work in astronomy. I think it does great credit to Professor Rees, that with the little latitude observatory down in the corner of our grounds he has been able to equip men who are chosen for this new work to be carried on under the auspices of our government. [Applause.]

I learned also, the other day, that the Jason Walker prize in history, awarded by the American Historical Association has been given to one of our fellows in the School of Political Science, Mr. Draper; and Mr. Rapallo, who took his doctor's degree under that faculty not long ago, has just received the signal honor of being invited to deliver the second address before the Huxley Association in England. The first was delivered by Sir John Lubbock, who is to be followed by Professor Clayton. You will see how complimentary that invitation is to one of our younger men.

That leads me to say that in the annual report of the Faculty of Political Science I find that during the year thirty-six educational appointments, including the colleges of Yale and Bowdoin, have fallen to graduates of that faculty, and sixteen positions in the public service have been given to graduates of that faculty who have been trained for work in statistics and the like. [Applause.]

This is by no means an exhaustive summary, gentlemen, of what your alma mater has done, but at least it will illustrate to you that these buildings and this ground are not the Columbia of

to-day, any more than the buildings and the ground we deserted were the Columbia of those that are passed away. Columbia to-day is its teachers,—the teachers that are here are giving to this University not only a national reputation, but the international reputation, of which Mr. Depew spoke. Only last year a man came from Paris to study economics here, after choosing from the world over, and men come here next year from England to study in the Schools of Applied Science, because they find in the schools of America something beyond, something more, than in their own industrial schools. [Applause.]

I think it a happy coincidence that within the last two or three days, I think as recently as last Saturday, I received the documents which I am now about to read to you. They will certainly interest Mr. Gamewell, and I think will interest us all. It shows how the men of New York are thinking of Columbia, and also shows how one man, at least, here thinks the policy of the country should proceed in order to really help China. This gentleman writes, but not having his signature to his letter, I am not able to recognize his name: [Reads.]

“MY DEAR SIR: For fifty years and more I have been saving something from whiskey and tobacco bills, which with a fair interest would amount, perhaps, to about the sum enclosed (the check enclosed was for \$100,000), [laughter], which I have the pleasure to send to you towards founding a department of Chinese languages, literature, religion and law, to be known as the Ten Lon professorship of Chinese. The gift is without condition, except that it is anonymous, but I should like to reserve the right, however, to increase the sum, and also the privilege of conferring with you as to changes of plan. I have no desire to prevent changes that may be thought necessary. Everything had best be determined by the authorities of the University. In making a choice of the object to which the money should be applied, I am guided merely by the appreciation of its importance, and partly by the evidence that nobody else offers a like gift for that purpose. Very truly yours.” [Applause.]

With that letter comes this memorandum, which illustrates it happily, I think: [Reads.]

“I am told that doubts have been expressed whether such an appropriation would be wise or practically useful. Possibly not.

It is not always easy to foresee results or to be sure of their value; and especially when the means are largely tentative.

"It is often said that the Chinese have no religion. If this means only that our religion is not their religion, it need not be controverted. But, if, as I hold, religion may be best defined as emotion concerning itself about our highest obligation and duty, then the Chinese may be called a religious people.

"And when it is considered that they are made up of several hundred millions, of like origin, race and character, earthborn and firmly rooted in the soil, bound together by the common usage and traditions of incalculable generations, and welded into a homogeneous nation by many coöperative causes and especially by the unifying force of a literary language; that with their unrivalled endurance, temperance and industry, their devotion to family and almost superstitious love of home, and holding to their purpose with the tenacity of Israel, they are possessed by a patient patriotism equal perhaps to that of any other contemporaneous people; that with a common speech, copious and expressive and older probably than any other living tongue now spoken on the earth, they are also eminently a literary people, with a great and abundant literature as old at least as any of the great classical literatures that have done so much to soften and mould our own institutions and manners; that they have inherited a civilization coeval with, if not antedating those that grew up around the Mediterranean, but less sensual and superstitious, and from which there seems to be some evidence tending to show that other archaic civilizations may have taken, if not their origin, at least some impulse and refinement; that they have a complete system of ancient and customary law admirably fitted to their needs and condition, regulating all the varied relations of civilized life, of family, society and government,—a system that had grown up through infinite experiment, trials and failures, until habit had acquired the force and sanction of natural or divine law, long before the makers of our common law had emerged from their immemorial savagery, without arts or agriculture and clothed, if at all, with the skins of beasts;—that, whether for good or ill and whether we will it or not, by a manifest destiny no longer unrevealed, we are brought into familiar neighborhood and intercourse with them, facing each

other and separated only by a quick ferry across a pacific sea hereafter to become in large measure a Chinese-American sea with industrial and commercial relations, already of no mean proportions, and which must steadily grow to billions annually; and, not least, that we claim to have a gospel superior to all others and which, in its own spirit of peace, gentleness and truth, we would carry to all the earth;—considering these things, would it not be a reproach to this proud University, this fountain-head of science and scholarship, this venerable home of the humanities, not to have taken a first step in this direction towards the advancement of international comity and culture and of a humane and beneficent assimilation?"

The founder of the department simply means, I take it, that if America and China are to live happily together in the centuries to come, they must understand each other; and he makes this gift as his tribute to the understanding by the people of the United States of the innumerable millions of the Celestial Empire. [Applause.]

Dean Van Amringe then said:

I asked you to remain for this reason, gentlemen. We have here, most fortunately and happily, an alumnus of the class of '42. I begged that he would allow me to call upon him, but he asked me not to do so, as his health is not strong and, of course, I respected that request of his. He is one of those alumni to whom I referred in my opening remarks. His own career has been full of speaking success and deserves recognition; and not only holding as he does the chief place in the hearts and minds of Columbia men, but of men everywhere who respect eminence in usefulness, he merits the proud title of "First Citizen of New York." I want you, therefore to rise in your places, and give rousing Columbia cheers for Abram S. Hewitt. [The cheers were given three times with great enthusiasm.]

The meeting then broke up and a number of class reunions were held in accordance with previous arrangements.

THE RIOTOUS COMMENCEMENT OF 1811

II

IN the *Commercial Advertiser* of August 8, 1811,—the day following the disturbance which was described in the preceding article—appeared a communication from the faculty in which their position was stated with considerable detail and circumstance. It is not exactly clear why they should have come out in print so early with a defense of their position, unless it was that, being forced to leave the church without the proper conclusion of the commencement ceremonies, they were in the popular mind the vanquished side and were accordingly anxious to explain their retreat; or it may be that, realizing that the sympathy of the people was with the students, they imagined that in the controversy bound to ensue the first presentation of the case in the public press would be an advantage.

At any rate, a communication was sent to the *Commercial Advertiser*, which was printed under the following brief editorial: "We forbear to offer at present any remarks on the disgraceful riot which occurred yesterday in Trinity Church, as we doubt not that a full and candid statement of facts will soon be laid before the public by the competent authority." This is followed by a couple of lines stating that, "since the above was in type we received the following statement from the Faculty of Columbia College." This statement of facts which the president, provost, and faculty of the college deemed it necessary to make to the public, opens with a recital of the regulations of the college which compel students "to lay their orations before the faculty for the purpose of correction both in style and sentiment. The responsibility on this occasion resting with the faculty, they always exercise their trust in such a manner as appears to them most

consonant to truth and most productive of benefit to the public." The facts of the correction of Mr. Stevenson's essay are then given, and it is stated that the students of the senior class were informed that no degree could be conferred unless these injunctions were complied with. The incidents of the disturbance in the church are also described, and the communication closes with the following defense of the action of the faculty:

"It will be observed that the nature of the thing, independent of all official regulation, requires the interposition of the faculty for preventing the graduates, who are generally very young men and whose opinions can scarcely be supposed to be yet fixed or perfectly accurate, from pronouncing any sentiments which might injure themselves or dishonor the institution; and that in the case at issue, this measure was peculiarly necessary, as the young gentleman acted as respondent and was looked to more than on any common occasion for the exhibition of correct principles. But in addition to these reasons, it will be noticed that the faculty had no discretion, but were bound by an express resolution of the board of trustees of which a copy is appended subjoined. The young gentleman who has been led to give unprovoked offense to the faculty and the public, it will be seen from this statement, was also treated with the utmost lenity, and that great pains were taken to prevent the excesses which occurred. Even in the corrections made in his original composition he was allowed to express his own opinions fully, though at the same time they were declared to be inconsistent with the deliberate judgment of many intelligent men."

The natural consequence of such a letter in a newspaper is easy to imagine, and a reply from the students was soon forthcoming. Evidently a move of this nature was the one thing that they desired, for in the public prints at least they were on even terms with their late professors and could not only answer the statement of the faculty, but bring up arguments in support of their actions. Accordingly, in the same paper for August 12, 1811, is to be found a communication from the students in reply which is printed in

full, though it is preceded by an editorial in which the conduct of the young men is severely criticised and they are urged to see the error of their position. Of course the point of view and the premises are plainly those of the young though earnest collegian, and some of their statements are not in harmony with the official records and the exact facts in the case; but in argument at least they are quite equal to their preceptors. Possibly they had the assistance of their young advisers of the bar. In fact, a few of their shafts may fairly be said to have found weak spots in the armor of the faculty, with the characteristic precision of aim that is so often shown by the student in annoying his superiors.

The communication opens with an assurance of the reluctance of the classmates of Mr. Stevenson to appear before the public, and informs the reader that it is only from feelings of solemn duty "which could be dispensed with only at the sacrifice of every just and honorable principle" that a reply is made. The students concede that a large portion of the community may consider them precipitate on account of their youth, the warmth of their feelings, and the immaturity of their judgment; but they deem it necessary to give their version of the circumstances leading to the disturbance of the preceding Wednesday. With quiet sarcasm they refrain from introducing into their appeal "the language of acrimonious invective, of wounded sensibility, of insulted honor, and they regret that the college authorities have seen fit to commence a newspaper discussion." The disturbance they deplore, and they take exception to the statement that Stevenson was refused his degree in consequence of his violation of the rule of the trustees passed in 1795. The students claim most strenuously that the statute in question was not made known to them previous to commencement, and assert that recent graduates have assured them that they also never had heard of this statute. Mr. Stevenson, it is declared, was ready to affirm

that he was not informed by the faculty that he would not receive his degree if he delivered his oration as originally written, and it is stated as a fact that the corrections of the professors had been uniformly neglected. Other students at commencement, it is urged, had neglected these corrections in their compositions; why were they also not disciplined? There is an attempt to demonstrate that the corrections in Stevenson's essay were careless and that the amendments made destroyed the sense of the passage. The strongest emphasis in the reply, however, is laid on the statement of the faculty that "the young gentleman had no right to speak his oration as originally written, as his ideas were not agreeable to the ideas of the faculty." The words of the students on this point are interesting. They say:

"It is probably the first time that such a sentiment ever proceeded from the walls of a literary institution, and we trust that it will be the last. It is, in our opinion, most unjust and intolerant. It is an instrument of torture, no less violent to the human mind, than that which Procrustes applied to the human body; for it has a direct tendency to reduce all diversity of opinion to one uniform standard. If the college admits of political orations at all, why deny the privilege of free discussion? Can it prove unfriendly to the cause of truth? Can it injure public morals? Can any real danger be apprehended from an avowal of principles which the best and wisest men have sanctioned by their adoption?"

The brief statement of facts by the faculty is questioned for its veracity in several instances, and Mr. Stevenson's attitude and demeanor are warmly upheld. The conclusion is reached that the only crime committed by the student was that he did not adopt the political creed of a member of the board. An analysis of the statement of the faculty brings out what they term a "most palpable and downright inconsistency." They quote from the statement in question that "he (Stevenson) being the respondent, it

was particularly necessary that he should deliver correct principles." Does not this unequivocally imply, they ask, that the principles he did deliver were incorrect? And that the faculty had altered them and made them correct? If so, they say, what are we to think of the ensuing statement that "even in the corrections made in his original composition he was allowed to express his own opinions fully"? Arguing from this apparent contradiction the students ingeniously endeavor to put the faculty in an awkward position. They ask: If the sentiments in Stevenson's oration were not correct, why did they not meet with the vigorous disapprobation of Dr. Wilson, whose corrections were chiefly grammatical and rhetorical? If he, Stevenson, did not alter the principles (which they, the faculty most positively assert), he must have been refused his degree on account of the few verbal corrections. The letter closes with complimentary allusions to Mr. Stevenson, and the submission of the student's side of the case to the judgment of the public.

On the following day, August 13, among the advertisements of the *Commercial Advertiser* may be found the following notice:

"A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Chairman, John B. Romeyn, Clerk."

A reference to the minutes shows that the faculty received the support of the trustees, since the following resolution was passed:

"The President reported that a degree of Bachelor of Arts was not conferred on John B. Stevenson in consequence of his not complying with an order of this Board contained in a resolution passed the 8th of May, 1795. Resolved unanimously that this Board approve of the reason which induced the Board of the College to withhold a degree from John B. Stevenson."

At this meeting of the board of trustees, Col. Richard Varick presided, and in addition to thus maintaining the dignity of the college, he took active measures to see that the breach of peace involved in the affair in the church should not pass unnoticed. As a result the scene of the story shifts to the halls of justice. A grand jury of which Jacob Mott was foreman, and which included representatives of the most prominent families of the city, found an indictment against Hugh Maxwell, Gulian C. Verplanck, and several other persons. This indictment charged them with being "riotously gathered together in Trinity Church and raising a great noise, riot, tumult and disturbance in order to compel the trustees of Columbia College to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts on one of the students of said college, contrary to an ordinance and by-law of said trustees, to the great subversion of all good order in society, to the evil and pernicious example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of the people of the state of New York and their dignity."

On August 14, the indicted men were arraigned before a court over which the Hon. De Witt Clinton, Mayor of the City of New York, presided. Sitting with the mayor were Aldermen Pell, Buckmaster, and Cunningham, and Justices Warner and Gilbert. R. Riker, the district attorney, conducted the case for the people, while the interests of the defendants were looked after by J. O. Hoffman, in whose office Verplanck had read law, R. Bogardus, P. A. Jay and D. B. Ogden. All of the defendants except one pleaded not guilty and a jury was sworn. The district attorney opened for the prosecution and summoned as witnesses the Rev. John B. Romeyn, clerk of the board of trustees; Dr. Harris, the president of the college; Dr. Mason, the provost; Professor Wilson, Dr. John Bowdoin, also of the faculty; John Nitchie, an alumnus; John Bleecker, Frederick Dibble, Col. Varick, the chairman of the board of trustees; Joseph Strong, Jacob Hays, the high

constable who was hustled by the students; Dr. Gerardus Cooper, Dr. John Kemp, Edward Dunscomb, and Anthony Bleecker. The testimony of all as to the facts in the case was in substantial harmony. The defence summoned as its witnesses several of the students, who gave testimony as to the practice in reference to orations and their correction, as they understood it. The disturbance was not premeditated, the students testified, and other witnesses were brought forward to show that the affair was not riotous in its nature. The trial was continued on the following day, when the district attorney and the counsel for the defence addressed the jury. The former contended that a previous concert was not necessary to constitute a riot, and that the second count of the indictment made no mention of previous concert. For the defence Mr. Jay and Mr. Ogden made a number of contentions citing their authorities, and Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Maxwell addressed the jury in their own behalf.

The jury was then charged by the mayor and his words were distinctly hostile to the defendants. Mr. Clinton gave his authorities to prove that the affair was a riot, and stated that he had no hesitation in declaring that the disturbance was "the most disgraceful, the most unprecedented, the most unjustifiable, and the most outrageous that ever came within the knowledge of the court." Such being the case, he directed that a verdict of guilty be found, and this was accordingly brought in by the jury. The defendants announced their intention of moving for a new trial and the court adjourned. On August 17th, the rioters were called to the bar and sentence was pronounced by the mayor. Previous to the delivery of the sentence, Maxwell arose and stated that the previous intention to move for a new trial would not be carried out, and if such motions were to be considered an aggravation, only Mr. Verplanck and himself were responsible. The sentence of Mayor Clinton was a severe rebuke to the rioters, particularly the older ones,

and was also a defence of the actions of the college faculty and trustees. On Verplanck he was severe in the extreme, since, as a lawyer and an aspirant for literary fame, it seemed highly improper that he should become involved in such a disturbance. Throughout the sentence the mayor's language was most vigorous, and the actions of the disturbers were held up to public disapproval. The defence, said the mayor, was not so much a denial as a justification and the conduct of the two chief defendants throughout the course of the trial had been marked by an absence of modesty and humility. Fines of \$200 were imposed on Verplanck, Maxwell and Ferris, one of the most conspicuous in the disturbance, and fines of smaller amounts on the less active rioters.

From this time Verplanck became the bitter enemy of Clinton, whom he began to assail in pamphlet and speech. His satirical attacks were printed in a paper known as the *Corrector*, and in a series of pamphlets entitled "Letters of Abimelech Coody, Ladies' Shoemaker." Clinton made reply to the latter in a pamphlet, either from his own pen or that of some friend, called "An Account of Abimelech Coody and other worthies of New York, in a Letter from a Traveller." In this there is ridicule not only for Verplanck, but also for James K. Paulding and Washington Irving, whose "History of New York" had then recently appeared. That it took no little time for these animosities to die out is well shown in a pamphlet now very rare, which was published in 1821 giving an "Account of the Trial of Gulian C. Verplanck and others for a Riot in Trinity Church in August, 1811." Published by friends of Governor Clinton, it naturally aims to put the Columbia rioters in the most unfavorable light, an attitude which is well revealed in the preface, some extracts from which follow:

"Instead of appreciating the benignity of the court these young men have cherished a spirit of deadly hostility, and have indulged in acrimonious invective against the presiding judge;

and the whole current of their literary and political efforts appears to be devoted to one single object—to depreciate the talents and destroy the high standing of Mr. Clinton. Verplanck has an additional cause of malignity. For extreme impudence on another occasion, Mr. Clinton was compelled to stigmatize him in a public company as a consummate puppy; and although he found it necessary at the time to make a full apology to Mr. Clinton for his insolence, yet he has ever since fostered the most implacable resentment. And some late effusions, distinguished for malignity and scurrility, show that he is incapable of a generous sentiment, or an honorable feeling, and that the *odia in longum jacens quae recondet, auctaque promeret*, ascribed by the master historian of Rome to a dark and malignant tyrant, can find an asylum in the bosom of a literary Scaramouch. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a cabal of witlings, poetasters and sophisters sprang up in this city, and attempted to dictate the canons of taste to the public, and to represent the literary character of the American people. Without the least iota of science, with a slender share of learning, and with very circumscribed powers of intellect, the towering pretensions of these impostors were a subject of contempt to men of cultivated minds. With some sparklings of imagination, and with some success in broad humor, they, indeed, attracted for the moment the public notice, by the novelty of their efforts and the impudence of their claims. But their productions, calculated only for light reading and to fill the vacuum of an idle hour, were thrown by as soon as read, and are only to be found in newspapers, magazines and fugitive pamphlets.

Sons of the day, just buoyant on the flood;
Then number'd with the puppies in the mud.

“These arrogant *homunculi* of literature have, in revenge for the contempt with which they have been treated, raised a hue and cry against gentlemen of distinguished scientific and literary attainments; and the gall which has been long rankling in their bosoms was partially effused a few years since in a work of low humor, written by Abimelech Coody. The object of the present publication is to portray the most conspicuous actors in these scenes of ribaldry, to expose the malignity of their motives, and

to furnish a key for most of the scurrility which has degraded this state. In addition to these considerations it will be found that this tract settles an important point in the law of riots, and that it is an interesting exhibition of human nature in one of its most humiliating attitudes."

It is pleasant to record that time softened many of the hard feelings produced by the events of this commencement, and at a meeting of the board of trustees of Columbia College held on June 16, 1816, we find the members engaged in the consideration of a letter from Mr. Stevenson, in which he makes application for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The trustees decided to refer the matter to the board of the college, who were authorized, if satisfied with Mr. Stevenson's explanation, to confer upon him the degree in such manner as they deemed proper. At the meeting of the following month Stevenson was recommended by the faculty for the degree of Master of Arts, and with these two degrees his name has been regularly printed in the general catalogue of the college. He was also graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1816, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Maxwell achieved considerable success in the practice of law and held a number of public offices. He was assistant judge advocate general in the United States army in 1814, and district attorney for the 12th district of New York from 1816 to 1818. In the next year he was made district attorney for New York City—a position which he held from 1819 to 1829—and in 1849 was appointed collector of the port.

Likewise in the case of Verplanck were the bitter recollections of the college disturbance eventually forgotten; for he met, while in Europe, Dr. Mason, the provost, and it is said that the most pleasant relations were established between them. The resentment that Verplanck felt towards De Witt Clinton also vanished with years, and in an oration delivered before the Peithologian and Philolexian

societies of Columbia College, August 2, 1830, he eulogized Clinton most eloquently, and after referring to the many remarkable tributes that had recently been paid to his memory, said :

"Else would I gladly pay homage due to his eminent and lasting services, and honor that lofty ambition which taught him to look to designs of grand utility, and to their successful execution, as his arts of gaining or redeeming the confidence of a generous and public spirited people. For whatever of party animosity might have ever blinded me to his merits, had died away long before his death ; and I could now utter his honest praises without the imputation of hollow pretense from others or the mortifying consciousness, in my own breast, of rendering unwilling and tardy justice."

In this address Verplanck also speaks most feelingly of Dr. Mason, who had died during the year. In 1835 Columbia paid to Gulian C. Verplanck her highest honor, making him a Doctor of Laws, and from Hobart and Amherst colleges he subsequently received the same degree.

That a man who in his younger days was the ringleader of a students' riot should receive such honors and attain such fame as fell to Verplanck, may seem somewhat strange to many, but from the accounts of his life it is easy to see that in this case, as in many other instances, he was moved to assert himself solely from his sense of right and justice. He was always at the service of the people and was elected to the assembly of the state of New York in 1820. A year later he became professor of the evidences of revealed religion and moral science in its relations to theology, in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Verplanck published a number of important theological and legal works, and in 1825 he was elected to congress from New York City. He was an active member of this body, being at one time the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, of which for a number of

years he was a member. He was opposed to nullification, and while he favored freedom of trade he maintained that congress had the constitutional power to impose duties. Mr. Verplanck became estranged from the democratic party, with which he had acted during his service in congress, on the question of the bank of the United States. In spite of the opinions of the administration and his associates he favored this institution, and when it was desired to renominate him he would not even consent to be neutral on this measure, to the opposition of which the party was committed. This resulted in severing his connection with the democrats, and in 1834 he was nominated for mayor of the city of New York by the whigs, but was defeated after a close and exciting election. Three years later, however, the whigs elected Mr. Verplanck to the senate of the state of New York, that body at the time sitting as a court for the correction of errors and being a tribunal of last resort. Here he delivered seventy-one opinions, all of which were marked by great learning and careful consideration. He was also a member of the Board of Regents of the State of New York and of the Emigration Commission during its most important period, as well as a warden of Trinity Church. Mr. Verplanck was the author of numerous essays, sketches and miscellaneous works, in addition to his theological and legal productions, and was the editor of an edition of Shakespeare. His orations were considered of great merit and many of them were delivered before colleges and learned bodies. He was universally esteemed, and after his death in 1870 William Cullen Bryant delivered before the New York Historical Society a most eloquent memorial address. He said of Mr. Verplanck: "He loved our free institutions, he had a serene and steady confidence in their duration, and his published writings are for the most part eloquent pleas for freedom, political equality and toleration."

Occasional breaches of decorum have been committed

by Columbia students in subsequent years, but never have the scenes of the commencement of 1811 been approached. While we can readily see that the actions of the students of that time were worthy of the strongest disapproval, yet it seems to redound to the credit of the training received by these young men at the hands of their *alma mater*, that they should rise in so frank and open a way to resist what they considered oppression. While the trustees and faculty preserved their dignity and position, yet it is safe to say that a lesson was learned which they took to heart. When one thinks of the impossibility of the Trinity Church riot occurring at the present time, one is led to consider how much times, students and professors have changed; and yet, if the old-time conditions could develop such men as the leaders of this riot proved to be, they surely must have contained no small amount of good.

HERBERT T. WADE

FOR A COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF ART

THE question of the establishment in New York of a fully equipped school of the fine arts has been occasionally mooted, but so far without results. The city already possesses a number of schools of painting and drawing, of applied design, of design for women, of architecture; but no school of art in the broad sense. New York is already the chief headquarters of the art-activities of the country, and although it has no such unquestioned preëminence among our cities in this respect as has Paris, for instance, among French cities, its right is not contested to the first place among American cities in the number and reputation of its artists, the wealth of its public and private collections, or the value, amount and quality of the artistic "output" of its *ateliers*. This primacy has not, however, resulted from

the possession of any preëminent and controlling art force, such as is afforded by a school of art of the first rank. It has come about almost solely by reason of the commercial supremacy and wealth of the city, which tends to draw to it the best and finest, in every domain of activity, that seeks a market for its products. The efforts of wealthy and liberal patrons of art, like Mr. Marquand, and of connoisseurs like Mr. Avery, which contribute to this result, are in themselves in part a fruit and result of New York's commercial supremacy.

It is certainly desirable that under these conditions there should be in this city a great and worthy art school of the first class; a school not of certain arts, but of art; a school worthy of the wealth and dignity of this imperial city and of the abundance of its artistic resources. This does not mean that the existing schools are to be condemned. Much admirable work is done in the classes of the Academy, in the Art Students' League, in the Schools of Applied Design maintained by Cooper Union, Pratt Institute, the School of Design for Women, the School for Artist-artisans and our own School of Architecture. But these are independent, unrelated, in many respects rival schools. They conflict with instead of supplementing each other; the energy they represent is scattered and therefore wastefully applied. As institutions of learning they are responsible only to limited constituencies, not to the public; they are administered—let it be said with all due respect, with full acknowledgment of the wisdom and public spirit of their governing bodies—with no adequate pedagogic supervision or criticism. They bestow little or no attention upon either the theory or history of art, and teach the arts almost wholly by the methods of the apprenticeship system, which have long been discarded in other fields of professional education. They accomplish with considerable success the somewhat limited task they set themselves, of imparting a technical training in one or another phase of the

fine arts, but they do not attempt the larger and higher task of providing instruction in the principles, history, criticism and philosophy of the arts, as a foundation and accompaniment for the technical training of the painter, sculptor, architect, illustrator or decorative designer.

Such a school as is proposed would fitly crown the claims of New York to be recognized as the artistic center of the United States. It would stimulate all existing schools to higher achievement. Sooner or later, perhaps, absorbing some of them into its own control, it would give tone and character to the whole body of art-teaching in the metropolis. But its function would be precisely such as is best served by a great university. A broadly conceived and thoroughly organized school of art is as legitimate and appropriate a department of Columbia as the Schools of Applied Science or of Political Science. The fine arts rank with literature as a field of creative activity. Their history is a branch of the history of civilization, almost as important, fully as absorbing in interest, as the history of literature or of politics. The science of æsthetics is a department of philosophy worthy of the most advanced study, and rightly finds a place in the curricula of an art school of the highest order. Classic and mediæval archæology would be essential departments of instruction in such a school, and these also, like the theory of æsthetics and the history of the fine arts, a great university like ours is peculiarly well qualified to offer. A school of the arts conceived on these generous lines, as an integral school of this university, with its own faculty, offering courses leading to the baccalaureate degrees; with provision at the same time for instruction in the practice of the arts, *i. e.*, *atelier* instruction, for such as are not candidates for scholastic degrees,—such instruction to be given, if found desirable, in the studios of existing schools, which should coöperate with the university to this end,—such a school would add distinction to the university and to the

city, and should speedily take rank with the highest and most famous schools in the world.

To such a consummation the attention of the friends of the arts in New York and of its generous patrons is earnestly invited, and it is commended to the serious consideration of the trustees and of prospective benefactors of the university.

The nucleus for a preëminent school of art already exists at Columbia. Should such a scheme as is above outlined appear premature, it is at least possible now to lay the foundations which will render its later realization possible. Great schools have often grown from less promising germs than are already here.

The existing School of Architecture, in the first place, in connection with the specifically professional branches it teaches, offers also courses in archæological reading in French and German, in the history of ornament and decoration, and in the theory of form, color, and the decorative arts. The instruction now given in drawing and perspective could easily be expanded to meet the requirements of a more general course in art. Upon the staff of this school as now organized are instructors and professors amply qualified to conduct courses either for the lower or higher degrees, in ancient and mediæval archæology, and in the history and theory of the fine arts in general. The courses in architectural design could without difficulty be expanded into—or rather augmented by the addition of—courses in decorative design and applied ornament.

The Avery Architectural Library, moreover, offers to students of art the finest collection of books on all the arts—not on architecture alone—to be found in this country, perhaps in the world. The custodian of this library is not only an accomplished sculptor and painter, but one of the most thoroughly-equipped of American scholars in the history of all the arts. In the departments of Latin and of Greek, courses in Roman and Hellenic archæology are already

offered. If to these abundant resources were added what seems to the writer at present the most crying want of the university, a series of courses in the history of art—under the Faculty of Philosophy, let us say—the university would possess already a very respectable beginning for a school of art, even were the professional teaching of painting and sculpture left for the time being wholly to the existing art-schools of the city, under some system of reciprocal privileges and benefits. The organization of all this instruction, together with that in music, under a distinct faculty of the arts, could well be left to the future, to come about when circumstances should call for it.

The first step in this direction might well be the offering of courses in the history and theory of the fine arts, in Columbia, the Teachers College and Barnard, to be conducted by lecturers and instructors already on the university staff. The expense due to increase of salaries for increased duties would be less than the cost of a new professorship, whose establishment might be left to await the developments of the future. There is a demand for such courses, particularly among women; but there are also many men who would gladly avail themselves of such courses if offered. There is apparently no institution in Manhattan Borough that offers any course in the history of the fine arts. Students desiring to pursue this important branch of study are compelled to resort to the libraries. The great value of such popular courses of lectures on this subject as are given by the Brooklyn Institute testifies to the wide prevalence of interest in it, and promises well for the success of the experiment proposed.

A. D. F. HAMLIN

COLUMBIA IN THE POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA

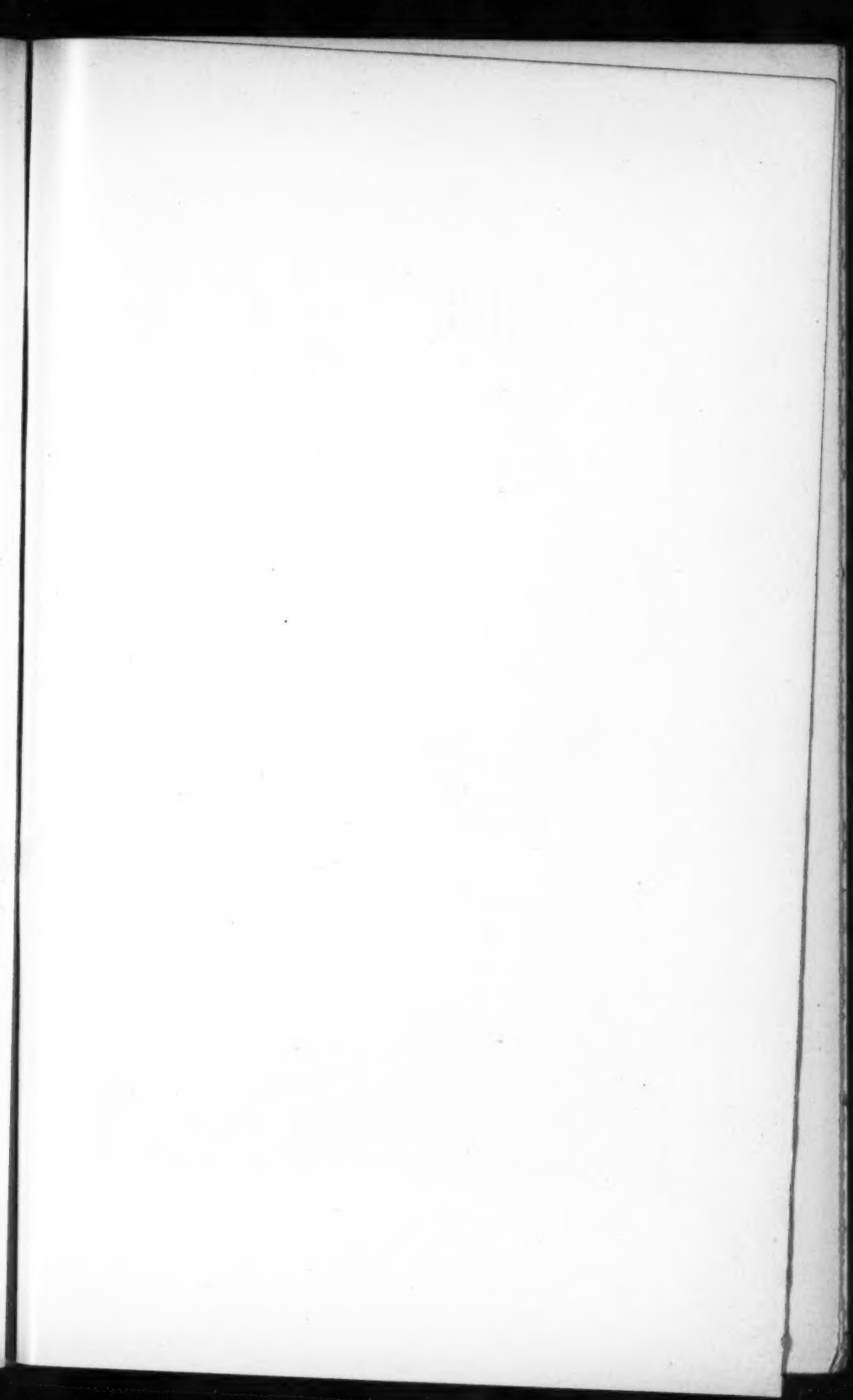
THE Columbia varsity crew of 1901 justified the expectations of its friends even if it did not realize their hopes. Throughout the training season the crew met satisfactorily every test of its speed and endurance. Its victory over the Dauntless Club on the Harlem in May, and its record-breaking time trial on the Hudson in June afforded a proper basis for the assertion that it was the fastest eight that Columbia had produced and that in the intercollegiate race it would probably cover the four-mile course, with normal conditions of weather and water, in less than nineteen minutes. There was no secrecy about its performances, for mystification in Columbia rowing has been dispensed with; and its supporters, confident of its ability, gathered in large numbers at the starting line on July 2d, where, as a possible winner, Columbia was at last classed, in the more general estimation, with Cornell, Wisconsin and the absent Pennsylvania.

The race may be briefly described. From the start, Cornell, Wisconsin and Columbia, leaving Georgetown, Syracuse and Pennsylvania with certainty in a second division, rushed to the front for the victory. For three miles there was no open water between them, and for the half mile above the bridge their boats ran with even bows as if on parade, the steady rhythmical swinging of the bodies and the beautiful oarsmanship concealing the tremendous physical effort that was making the race one of unprecedented speed on an American course. Beyond the bridge, Cornell and Columbia parted company from Wisconsin. At the half mile from the finish Columbia went to the front; at the next quarter, Cornell came up on even terms, and in the final struggle crossed the line with a half length of open water in the lead. Columbia had made good its word, sharing with Cornell the honor not only of breaking all previous records, save one made on the

English Thames, but of bringing the time within the promised nineteen minutes. Wisconsin, third, two lengths and a half behind Columbia, and Georgetown in fourth place, brought themselves also within the list of record-breakers. Probably no harder race was ever rowed, and to the credit of the oarsmen, as well as of those who were responsible for their condition, there was no collapse at the end, no failure of form, no splashing of water over prostrate figures, nothing to mar or detract from the victory of the winner or the brilliant work of the other crews, who had done their part in making so notable a contest.

With its freshman crew, Columbia was unfortunate. Stow, the captain, was too ill to take his place in the boat; Fraser, stroke, rowed in spite of illness, and at the start a slight accident, for which the coxswain pluckily did not claim the re-start to which he was entitled, promptly put an end to the possibility of gaining better than third place. Pennsylvania led Cornell over the line by less than a length, Syracuse bringing up the rear. The four-oared race had three participants and was finished in order by Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia. It was well rowed and well steered and creditable to all concerned.

Upon the rowing interests of the university the results of the year have already manifested themselves in most wholesome fashion. After numerous experiments with many styles of strokes, a single season of expert professional oarsmanship and teaching, and a return to the plain unelaborated handling of the oar, have restored Columbia to her proper place as a factor that must be regarded in intercollegiate rowing. That is a highly important point gained for the university itself. For some years candidates for our crews have presented themselves, and a minority of them have lasted through the drudgery of the preliminary stages of training, without other inducement than the endeavor, for the sake of tradition, to preserve the university's connection with the sport. With the rea-





WEST HALL IN JUNE, 1901.

(THE SOUTH END OF THE BUILDING HAS SINCE BEEN REMOVED TO MAKE ROOM FOR EARL HALL.)

sonable certainty of attaining at least the honors won by the varsity crew of this year, places in the boat will be, and indeed are already, sought by an increasing number of candidates, while the announcement that there are nearly five hundred subscribers to the Rowing Club for this season—more than double the number in any previous period—will indicate, too, that there has come about a material addition to the interest among the lovers of rowing, who find now encouragement and that hope “which adorns and cheers our way.”

F. S. BANGS

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Many people seem to think that the college professor has too much vacation—more, that is, than he is fairly entitled to on large sociological grounds. Such at least would seem to be the *The Goodness of the* natural inference from expressions which one *Long Vacation* reads now and then in a newspaper or hears from a benighted fellow-mortal who sees through a glass darkly or has too little philosophy in him. To the business man and to the followers of many professional callings the word “vacation” is associated with the idea of a cessation from work. He thinks of it as a time when one “knocks off” from his labor and goes to the woods, the mountains or the sea, to rest, recuperate, loaf and commune with his own soul. And if he is so situated that he thinks himself fortunate to get a breathing-spell of two or three weeks in mid-summer, he is apt to look with unsympathetic emotions upon the professor who has two weeks at Christmas, a week at Easter (in many places) and three months or more in the summer and early fall. If of a benign temper his emotions may take the form of envy. “Lucky dog!” he will say to one of us about the middle of June, “nothing to do now until October.” Or if he holds severer views upon the strenuous life he will wonder, and perhaps write to a newspaper to inquire, why it is that this particular class of men, who work no harder than other people during the winter, who lecture perhaps eight

or ten hours a week, should need so long a time in which to recover from their exhaustion.

The other side of the story is this. For the modern university teacher vacation means not a cessation of work, but a change of work, with perhaps a short period of pure rest, according to the demands of his constitution. He uses the summer for researches in the field, the library or the laboratory. He writes books, articles, papers, reports. In a score of ways he employs his time on matters that are strictly germane to his professional work, and it is of immense advantage to him to be able to do this in complete freedom. It is often said that the superiority of German scholarship as compared with our own is due ultimately to the fact that the Germans have less teaching to do. In reality this does not tell the whole story, but there is something in it. During the academic year the American professor is apt to be so fully occupied with his teaching and with the administrative duties connected with his position—duties which are often very burdensome—that he can get very little time for productive scholarship. To him the long vacation is a great boon. It is just what he needs and just what the community needs that he should have. It is a public interest that the profession of the scholar be and remain attractive. The welfare of society requires that there always be a sufficient number of young men of first-rate ability—men who in other callings would speedily get rich or earn salaries far greater than they can hope to command in the profession of the teacher—who are ready to devote themselves to the advancement of knowledge. From the public's point of view there is no other idealism that it will pay better to encourage. Now one of the great amenities of the scholar's life is the long vacation. Let it then be held sacrosanct—not for private luxury, but for the general good.

As the removal of an ancient landmark always has an element of pathos for the conservative mind, it is not surprising that there should be found, in the inner circles of the university, some

The Passing of Com- difference of opinion as to the action of the
mencement Latin authorities in bidding farewell to the use of
Latin at commencement. There are those whose sentiment
clings with a sort of tenderness to the old usage, even while they

admit that the old usage had become a vacuous and inconvenient form. The formalities of a college commencement are largely for the purpose of impressing the public mind with the dignity, gravity and apartness of academic pursuits. It is to that end that we wear cap and gown and hood—at some cost of comfort in hot weather—and that we march in solemn procession when it would be easy to invent more expeditious ways of reaching the goal. And has not the use of Latin, it may be asked, as good a *raison d'être* as these other ornamental forms of procedure? Does it not add to the stateliness of the function and serve, at the same time, to remind an iconoclastic age that there is a certain good in adhering to venerable forms simply because they are venerable? Does it not also serve to link us visibly with the educational tradition of the past?

To these questions it is not easy to frame a cogent negative in reply, but the countervailing considerations are on the whole more weighty still. When all the *artes* were simply scholastic knowledges, and these knowledges were universally imparted through the medium of the Latin language, it was natural and proper that the bachelors and masters of them be accredited to the public in the tongue which they had used and would continue to use in their capacity as scholars. And even after Latin had lost its status as the *lingua franca* of scholarship, there was still a certain propriety in holding to the use of it for scholastic purposes, so long as it remained the backbone of the educational curriculum. But now it is not even that. A Columbia A.B. still signifies, it is true, that the holder has studied Latin; but the amount of Latin that it actually guarantees is very small; large enough to save the tradition, but too meager to be either highly useful to its possessor or very impressive to any one who really knows Latin. As for the A.M., that does not even guarantee a minimum of Latin. It had thus become a patent absurdity of commencement to confer the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in Latin, then drop into English for various other degrees, and then return to Latin for the purpose of "honoring" distinguished men, who very likely might not understand a word of the tongue in which the honor was bestowed. The old custom had come to be awkward, inconvenient and without any educational significance. So it was wisely dropped.

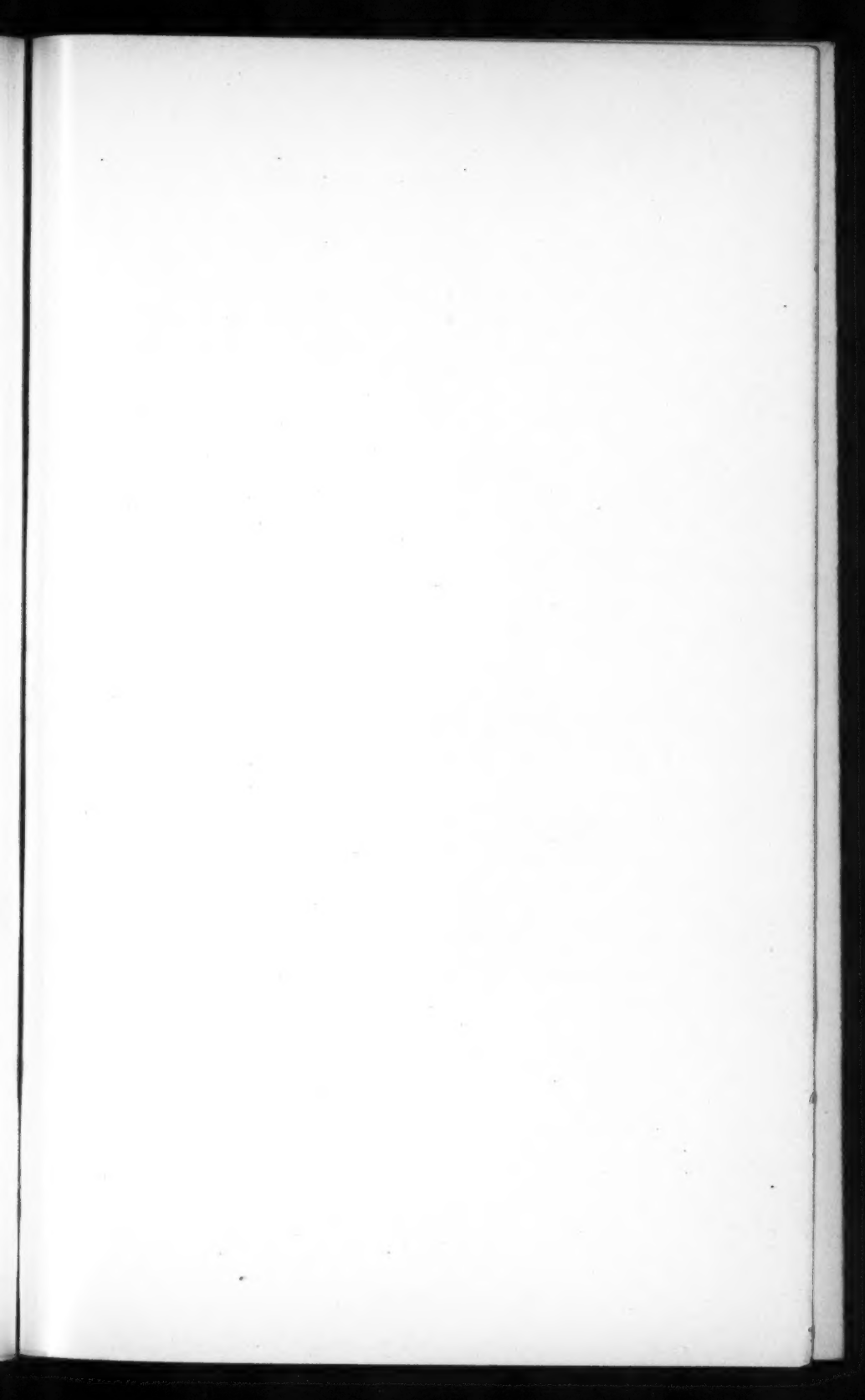
Every patriotic citizen of New York, as well as every lover of scenic beauty, must rejoice at the success so far attained in the movement to preserve the Palisades from destruction. The ap-

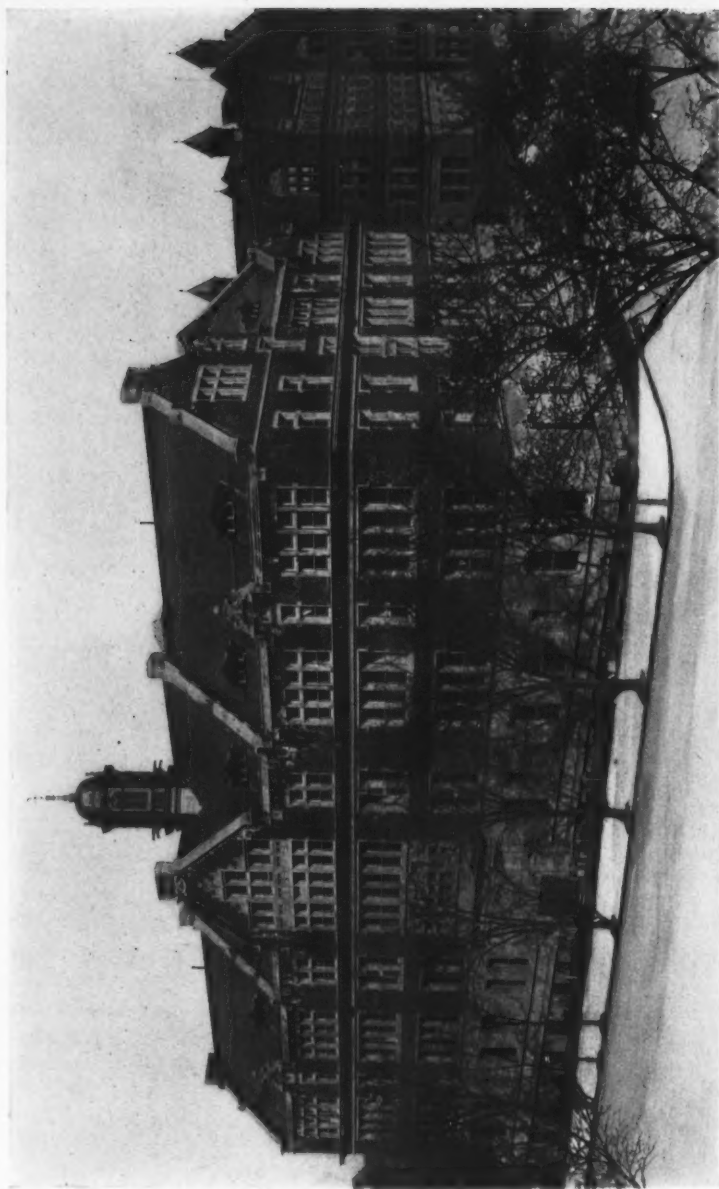
Preserving the
Palisades

pointment of a joint Palisades Commission by the governors of New York and New Jersey was the first step in the right direction, and the wise deliberations of this commission have finally led to legislative action in both states, appropriating considerable sums of money for the purchase of certain riparian property, and the securing of options on other portions of the threatened cliffs. This marks the successful inauguration of a wise policy, not its consummation; and the friend of public rights will need to be on the alert to withstand the opposition that the pursuit of this policy will surely arouse, and to stir up public opinion to a realizing sense of the opportunity and of the danger.

There is every reason to believe that what has been so well begun will be carried to final completion. The obstacles already overcome have been greater than those likely to be encountered hereafter. The legislation already enacted by the legislatures of the two states concerned, in the face of strong pressure by the Hudson River quarry-interests, is proof that the inertia of public indifference has been overcome, and an augury that the selfish interests which have hitherto stood in the way of systematic action for preserving this stupendous natural work of art, having been once defeated in the opening of the battle will be routed in the end. Every device of dilatory and obstructive litigation will probably be employed to defer this defeat, and the commission will, like all commissions, be criticised and assailed from many quarters; but a wise civic patience will look beyond these obstructions, and a wise civic activity will support the commission, even when opinions differ as to the details of the course for them to follow.

Briefly outlined, the plan is: first, to purchase all the quarry-rights along the Palisades between certain specified points; secondly, to acquire the whole *talus*, or slope between the cliffs and the river; thirdly, to construct along this *talus*, with a minimum of disturbance of its natural beauty, a macadamized boulevard or driveway, with approaches at intervals from the highland above; and finally, to hold and administer this tract as an inter-





THE HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

state public park. New York is the chief, but not by any means the sole beneficiary of the proposed park, and, therefore, must bear the largest part but not the whole of the expense involved. This is placed at the modest sum of a million-and-a-half of dollars; and when one considers that the speedway along the Harlem, built chiefly for the few who own fast horses, cost over five millions, the propriety of urging and promoting the raising of the balance of over a million still needed for the Palisades Park, either by public subscription or by legislative appropriation, becomes evident.

Columbia cannot be indifferent to the development of the New Jersey shore opposite these Heights. Already the steep slopes along that shore, from Fort Lee down, are being occupied by chemical works and other industries of like nature. There is probably no way of preventing this surrender to commerce of what might be made into a park as beautiful as the Riverside; nor indeed, of controlling in any way the character of the real-estate development of the heights above. But the time must come when the land along those heights, at Grantwood and on either side from Weehawken to Fort Lee, will have intimate relations with the university. The building of bridges and tunnels across the river is sure to come, and with the establishment of multiplied and rapid communications with the New Jersey shore, the highlands opposite us will become a suburb of New York, easily reached from Columbia and furnishing accessible homes for many of the instructors and students of that day. Columbia will watch with interest this development and will hail every addition to the resources of its environment in the way of homes for teachers and students.

THE UNIVERSITY

The picture on the opposite page shows, in its present appearance, the new building of the **Horace Mann School**, an account of which was published in the June number of the **QUARTERLY**, but without the illustration which would have been appropriate, on account of the fact that the edifice was not then in a condition to be photographed in a satisfactory manner. The picture now presented is to be regarded, therefore, in the light of a belated illustration to Professor Dutton's article.

The June entrance examinations were taken this year by a total of 622 candidates, an increase of 30 over the number for June, 1900. The following table shows the number of candidates taking the June examinations in each of the past three years, and also their distribution :

| June Entrance Examinations | Number of Candidates | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|
| | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 |
| Columbia College | 173 | 208 | 222 |
| Schools of Applied Science | 198 | 227 | 234 |
| Barnard College | 100 | 156 | 164 |
| Teachers College | | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 471 | 592 | 622 |

It is to be borne in mind that these figures include, in each of the three years, a considerable number of candidates who took certain examinations as "preliminaries," *i. e.*, with a view to entering college after the lapse of a year. As the number of such preliminary candidates was about the same this year as a year ago, the figures are at least roughly indicative of a healthy growth in the size of the next entering class.

* * *

The following table shows the chief specialties of the recipients of higher degrees at the recent commencement:

| Major Subjects | M.A. | | Ph.D. | | Major Subjects | M.A. | | Ph.D. | |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Administrative law | 3 | | | | Latin | 1 | 1 | | |
| American history | 5 | | 2 | | Mathematics | | 2 | | 1 |
| Anthropology | 1 | | 1 | | Mechanical eng'ring | 1 | | | |
| Architecture | 1 | | | | Mechanics | 1 | | 1 | |
| Botany | | 2 | | | Medicine | 9 | | | |
| Chemistry | | 3 | 5 | | Metallurgy | 1 | | 1 | |
| Classical archaeology | 1 | | | | Mining engineering | 2 | | | |
| Comparat. literature | 2 | 3 | | | Philosophy | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Constitutional law | 16 | | 2 | | Physics | 2 | | 1 | |
| Education | 7 | 12 | 1 | | Political economy | 4 | | 1 | |
| Electric engineering | 1 | | | | Private law | | | 1 | |
| English | 7 | 3 | | | Psychology | | | 1 | |
| European history | | 2 | | | Romance languages | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Germanic languages | 1 | 1 | 2 | | Semitic languages | 1 | | 2 | |
| Greek | | 1 | | | Sociology and stat'cs | 3 | | 1 | |
| International law | 1 | | 1 | | Zoölogy | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | | | Total | 79 | 33 | 26 | 1 |

For the purpose of comparison it may be recalled that at the commencement of 1900 there were 21 successful candidates for the degree of Ph.D., of whom 20 were men, and 107 for the degree of M.A., of whom 82 were men.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS

The baccalaureate sermon, delivered on the 9th of June by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, was upon "The Reasonableness of Faith." Dr. Rainsford began his eloquent and thoughtful address as follows:

"Of all questions the thoughtful man is called on to face there can, I think, be none more important than this. There are those—not a few—who tell us faith is waning. On the other hand there are many, at least as competent to form a judgment, who confidently assert that our age is preëminently one of faith. Goethe says the ages of belief are the only fruitful ages, and history backs his opinion. If, then, faith is slowly waning from the earth, and the most progressive peoples are learning to live without it, the fact is one of the gravest significance. If, on the other hand, it is only the antiquated and infirm forms of faith, her cast-off garments, that are passing—cast aside as things no longer usable, while the real body of faith is quick and vital—then the time is ripe for new and simpler definitions of what our honored forbears called 'saving faith.'"

The speaker then proceeded to point out that the faith demanded by Jesus was not an impossible or difficult thing, but something which He thought the every-day man was able to give; that it was not credulity and not contrary to reason. After a few further remarks upon the positive characteristics of faith, as Jesus taught it, the address continued:

"But now let us turn and look more deeply into the nature of faith, see how it comes to be, and why its exercise is so vital to us. We judge of a tree by its fruits, not by its leaf, or even by its flower. You judge of any course of events by their results; a theory, too, a doctrine, a philosophy; nay more, any government or institution. They must all submit to the same test. By that they stand or fall. Not only is there no fairer test, nor any better all-around test, but there is no other test. This, you say, is sound theory. Nay, you say, it is more than theory—it is well ascertained

fact; for though we may often deny and forget it, the nature of things around us never forgets it. Nature has been working on this line for ages untold. She only accepts and preserves as her instruments things that successfully endure this final test. She has a vast work to do, carries on innumerable manufactories, under inconceivably numerous conditions. She tries all sorts of tools in her vast workshop, and ever and always casts aside all tools that break or fail. In the process she piles up heaps of failures, but the things she finally arrives at—the good things, the useful things, beautiful and fitted things—these all have stood the test successively. They are not only good, but they keep on improving. In this consists their vital goodness. They are all the time being tested by competition." * * *

"When we denounce competition we denounce a divinely appointed scheme for weeding out the imperfect. Nay, further, we denounce the only conceivable process by which sorrow, pain, imperfection and at last death itself, can be done away. Let us gird up the loins of our minds, face facts and cease crying for the moon. By competition we are what we are. By competition our children shall be, please God, better than we. God's great competitive examination board is ever in session, and through it our nation has lately been passing, as you well know; for what after all is war but the competitive examination of the nations?"

"The point I want to make is this: This faith which Jesus demands of us is a common possession; this religious instinct which even a child possesses, is possessed by us all as all other valuable qualities are, as the result of a system of competition. The knowledge of these later times has bidden us hold what is old with new reverence. The very fact that it is old carries to the thoughtful mind proof of its vitality. Its age is, as it were, the medal on its breast, telling of the many victories it has won, the struggles in which it has conquered things of lesser good than itself. So we value what is old and we call it beautiful; for we know it is the result of actual worth, that no favoritism of nature has saved it for us. And this truth teaches us a new respect for the good things around us and within us. They are not only ancient; they are costly, they are approved, they have won their right to use and hearing. Now notice what I am

coming to; the greatest, the most lasting, the most universal of these is faith."

"But there is a further reason for valuing faith, another proof of its importance. It is not sufficient in God's economy that things should be old. They must also be adaptable, for no quality or possession that lacks this capacity for adaptation, can live on; or, to go back to what I have said, can keep improving, can keep on holding its own in the competitive examinations of God. And, therefore, the proof of the vitality of faith is the measure and magnitude of its adaptability. Adaptability, in this sense, comes to be a greater sign of vitality than age. And this adaptability is the preëminent quality of faith. When man's condition was low, his faith was base-born. It clothed itself in base forms. When his moral ideas were undeveloped, he clothed his ideas of God with his own imperfections. When he was cruel, so was his God; lustful, so was his God; jealous and full of hatred to his enemies, his God was a God of battles and a jealous God. The reason thoughtless people find fault with the Bible to-day is because many of the presentations of God which its pages bring to us do not agree with our present conceptions of God. If the Bible were not full of misconceptions, or old and imperfect conceptions, it could not in any sense be the Bible at all. It could not be a true history of man's reaching out in earlier times toward God. In centuries much later than those whose record we have in the Bible you can note the same process. From Pagan to Puritan you follow the idea of God, and God is chiefly a law-giver, his chief seat the judgment-seat, his title the Lord of Hosts."

Following up this train of thought Dr. Rainsford went on to speak of certain very common misconceptions of faith, pointing out that it is not "believing things," but a divinely implanted instinct, the "inspirational impulse toward the best of which man is cognizant." The sermon, of which our limits of space permit us to publish only these brief extracts, closed as follows:

"And now, as I close, I turn specially to you young men and women, who to-day go forth from this great university into the larger life beyond. Oh, still it is true, true to-day as it was eighteen hundred years ago—'all things are possible to him that believeth.' Believe in your friends, believe in your country, in

your institutions, in yourself, in your God. Believe in your dreams, your best and highest and holiest dreams. Many things you may have to give up, but never surrender these. Use the belief you have and it will surely grow to more. For

So nigh is glory to our dust,
So close is God to man,
When duty whispers low, 'thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can.' "

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT FOR STUDENTS

The total amount reported to the committee as having been earned through it during the period which this report covers—June 1, 1900, to June 1, 1901—is \$4,552. The earnings are divided among the different occupations as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Teaching and tutoring. | \$3,599.00 |
| Typewriting. | 196.75 |
| Clerical. | 323.00 |
| Miscellaneous. | 433.25 |

The number of calls for student workers was 90, and the number of applicants sent in reply to the calls, 225. Fifty-five of the applicants sent were successful, making an average earning per man of \$90.50. Many of the applications listed as unsuccessful were sent in reply to a call for canvassers, or similarly unattractive and unremunerative work which the men did not care to undertake. There have been few failures when the places offered were really worth while. There are at present 157 applicants on the list of the committee.

The advance in the amount earned over that of previous years—less than \$3,000 in 1899-1900 and \$1,600 in 1898-99—is due to the fact that the existence and purpose of the committee are becoming better known. A judicious use of cards and circulars and an occasional news item given to the college representatives of the daily papers are productive forms of advertising. Early in the spring letters were sent to the managers of the prominent summer hotels in New York and New England. A few positions were secured, but owing to a delay in sending out the letters many of the managers learned of the work of the committee too late for the present season, as was shown by the replies received. Next year the same course should be followed, but earlier in the year.

It would be interesting to discover, at least approximately, the amount earned by students in the university. Thousands of dollars are earned yearly of which this committee has neither knowledge nor record, and in ways which it would doubtless be to its interest to learn.

A. B.

SUMMER SESSION

The Summer Session of 1901 showed a noteworthy increase of attendance as compared with that of 1900, as will appear from the following figures:

| | 1900 | 1901 |
|---|------|------|
| Total attendance | 417 | 581 |
| Number of courses offered | 29 | 43 |
| Aggregate attendance on courses | 1085 | 1406 |

The following table shows the number of students pursuing each of the subjects in which instruction was offered:

| | No. of students | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Education | 496 | 35.27 |
| English | 239 | 16.99 |
| Fine Arts | 45 | 3.20 |
| French | 12 | 0.85 |
| German | 67 | 4.77 |
| History | 71 | 5.05 |
| Latin | 16 | 1.14 |
| Manual Training | 44 | 3.13 |
| Mathematics | 71 | 5.05 |
| Philosophy | 58 | 4.13 |
| Physical Training | 67 | 4.77 |
| Physica | 57 | 4.05 |
| Psychology | 155 | 11.03 |
| Spanish | 8 | 0.57 |
| Total | 1406 | 100.00 |

Classification of Students

| A—According to Sex | | B—As Old and New | |
|--------------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| Men | 155 or 26.68% | Previously matriculated at Columbia | 166* or 28.57% |
| Women | 426 or 73.32% | New students | 415 or 71.43% |
| | 581 100.00% | | 581 100.00% |

* Of this number 82 attended the summer session of 1900.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| <i>North Atlantic Division :</i> | | Texas 6 | |
| New Hampshire 2 | | Arkansas 1 | |
| Massachusetts 9 | | | |
| Connecticut 6 | | Total 20 | 3.45% |
| New York : | | <i>North Central Division :</i> | |
| Outside the City 50 | | Nebraska 2 | |
| Manh.-Bronx 238 | | Ohio 5 | |
| Brooklyn 85 | | Indiana 3 | |
| Queens 16 | | Illinois 2 | |
| Richmond 10 | 399 | Michigan 1 | |
| New Jersey 54 | | Missouri 11 | |
| Pennsylvania 17 | | Wisconsin 3 | |
| | | Minnesota 4 | |
| Total 487 | 83.82% | Iowa 3 | |
| <i>South Atlantic Division :</i> | | Total 34 5.85% | |
| Maryland 7 | | <i>Western Division :</i> | |
| District of Columbia 7 | | Montana 1 | |
| Virginia 4 | | Colorado 2 | |
| North Carolina 2 | | California 4 | |
| South Carolina 1 | | Utah 1 | |
| Georgia 8 | | | |
| | | Total 8 | 1.38% |
| Total 29 | 4.99% | Canada 1 | .17% |
| <i>South Central Division :</i> | | Cuba 1 | .17% |
| Kentucky 1 | | Scotland 1 | .17% |
| Alabama 8 | | | |
| Louisiana 3 | | Grand Total 581 | 100% |
| Oklahoma 1 | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUARTERLY;

Sir: In accordance with your suggestion I send you the following brief account of my recent visit to India and Ceylon. The visit was full of interest to me and of the greatest profit to my work in Sanskrit and in the ancient lore of Zoroastrianism and Buddhism. To study the literature and antiquity of a people, one must visit the land itself, as Goethe so well knew. On the trip I gathered not only information, but also some manuscript material and numerous illustrations, as well as old legends and traditions, that will help in interpreting the ancient texts.

On the journey I was accompanied by my nephew, Mr. F. J. Agate, of the class of 1903, College; and we sailed for India *via* England in January. Through high authorities letters were given at the India Office in London to help us on our way up to the borders of Afghanistan. We embarked on the P. & O. steamer "India" at Marseilles, and went directly to Bombay, arriving within a month after the time of leaving home.

My special reason for making a stay first at Bombay was in order to visit the Parsis, or modern followers of Zoroaster. They form a small community, numbering less than 100,000, and half of them are settled in Bombay or in the territory thereabout. These people, who are of Persian origin, had made India their adopted home more than a thousand years ago, so as to escape persecution at the time of the Mohammedan invasion of Iran. Most of them to-day are well-to-do or wealthy merchants. They understand the grace of hospitality to a charm, and they speak English fluently. Their own vernacular is Gujarati, and into this dialect they had recently translated my work on "Zoroaster the Prophet of Ancient Iran."

A delegation of Parsis met us at the dock on the arrival of the steamer. The reception tendered me was extremely hearty, and it was followed by others throughout our stay at Bombay. Every opportunity to study the manners and customs of the people, and every help with regard to manuscripts and books, was given, so that our stay was particularly beneficial.

I had also the honor of receiving a visit from the High Priests of the Parsis. The visits themselves of these white-robed pon-

tiffs were attended with Oriental formality and dignity, and their personal kindness, thoughtfulness, and attentiveness were unbounded. A special performance of the ritual ceremonies of their religion was given for the visitor that he might take notes for the better interpretation of the ancient texts. I also visited the famous "Dakhmas," or Towers of Silence, under the guidance of one of the foremost representatives of the priestly class. These "towers" are the elevations where the Zoroastrians expose their dead to be devoured by vultures. Their religious code forbids them to bury or burn the dead, or to throw them into the sea, lest nature's elements should be defiled. The interior of the old towers could not be visited, as no one but the "nasasalars," or body-bearers, is allowed to enter; but a special privilege was accorded in a visit to a new tower that had not yet been consecrated, and the construction of this building was examined in every detail. Among the gifts that were presented, on different occasions, were a Parsi costume, a priestly cap, and a number of the sacrificial implements and utensils that were in actual use in one of the oldest Fire Temples of India.

On one occasion there was a chance to see the so-called "Navjot" ceremony, or initiation of a child into the mysteries of the religion. This ceremony corresponds in a way to the Christian idea of confirmation. Some of it was very impressive. The company of twenty officiating priests formed a hollow square as they squatted upon the floor, around a censer of the sacred fire. The child was a girl seven years old. She was brought in and placed in the center of the square and the various ceremonies were performed. She was then robed in the sacred shirt, and it was bound with the holy girdle. The shirt represented the many good features of their religion in which she was now clothed, and it was bound with the girdle of good thoughts, good words, good deeds, truth and the like. The Parsi is very particular in living up to the requirements of his religion in the matter of speaking the truth, and his word is regarded as good as his bond.

From the Hindu side, through the kindness of Brahman friends, an invitation was received to attend a High Caste Brahman wedding. The ceremony commenced at 6 a. m. and lasted until 11 p. m. To the student of Vedic literature and ancient

observances this occasion was one of special interest. The nuptial knot was literally "tied" by fastening together a part of the garments of the bride and groom. The wedding procession consisted in escorting the groom to the bride's house in a carriage. The music was furnished by a native band, but on such occasions, as they are fond of performing European airs without any idea of their associations, one is as apt to hear "The Girl I left behind Me" as the strains of "Lohengrin" or Mendelssohn's Wedding March!

A Brahman dinner at the residence of a prominent Hindu was enjoyed in the company of the American Consul, Mr. Fee, of Bombay. The party squatted on the floor and ate with their fingers from plantain leaves. Sweetmeats, rice, and betel-nuts formed the viands that were washed down, in English fashion however, by draughts of tea.

From Bombay we worked gradually northward, visiting various cities. At Ahmedabad, and in certain other places, an opportunity was found for observing the Indian ascetics, religious fanatics, fakirs, or holy men, as they are called. Some interesting photographs of them were taken for the purpose of illustrating certain passages in Sanskrit literature. Special researches, and a hunt likewise for old legends and traditions, were made at Ujjain, the city rendered famous by Kālidāsa, the greatest Sanskrit poet, the Hindu Shakspeare. Jeypore with its deserted city of Ambèr, Delhi with its scenes of the Sepoy Rebellion, Agra with its Taj of peerless marble,—the most perfect piece of architecture in India and one of the world's wonders,—were visited in turn. Old scenes connected with the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyana, the Iliad and Odyssey of India, were traversed, and the course led northward through the territory of the sacred hymns of the Vedas to the very frontier of Afghanistan.

Letters of introduction and orders from high English officials opened the way to the celebrated Khaiber Pass, so familiar from the Afghan war. The wildness of the country, the ruggedness of the scenery, and a glimpse at the border life near this gateway into the Amir's territory, were the reward. The long lines of Bactrian camels wending their slow way in caravan toward the bazaar at the city of Peshawar, with its myriad blending of

colors, and the strange garb and fierce weapons of the warlike Afridis and Pathans, gave a picture not soon to be forgotten.

Benares, the sacred city of the Hindus and far famed for its temples, was next visited. The burning-grounds, or "ghāts," furnished an opportunity to take many interesting pictures. These grounds are in the city and are set apart for burning the bodies of the dead. Situated on the banks of the sacred river Ganges, the "ghāts" are at all times a scene of activity; the fires were kept fiercely blazing night and day, as the plague was raging at the time and the death rate was enormously high. On one occasion, during the few minutes that the boat was passing a point in the stream, no less than eighteen bodies were counted, waiting to be placed upon the funeral pyre. Before being incinerated each body is dipped into the river and then laid on the heaping mound of wood to which the torch is applied.

The famous spot under the Bo-tree near Gaya, where Buddha received his revelation, was also visited, and photographs of the historic temple that marks the place were obtained. All readers of Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" will recall the scene where the illumination came at dawn to the Enlightened One seated beneath this tree. An afternoon was likewise spent in the Deer Park, where Buddha preached his first sermon, and visits were made to other temples and cities associated with his teaching. At one rather remote town, I had telegraphed ahead to the station-master to have a conveyance in waiting to take me to the sacred mound of Sanchi. When the train arrived, the "conveyance" was there,—an elephant from the stables of the Nabob, and the party rode in state across the jungle.

A trip through central India back to Bombay was taken, as an invitation had come to deliver a series of lectures before the Parsis. At each lecture a new presiding officer was chosen, and the breadth of mind of the Zoroastrian community was shown by the fact that among these gentlemen were not only a priest, a baronet, and a scholar of the Parsis themselves, but also a Brahman and a Mohammedan judge, and the Vice-Chancellor of the university.

A journey southward to Madras and Lower Hindustan was then made, and from there we crossed over to Ceylon. Short tours were undertaken from Colombo; one was a visit to Adam's

Peak, on which is an enormous footprint, six feet long and a yard wide, which legend claims to be the footmark of Buddha, or of Adam, of the god Siva, or even of Alexander the Great!

From Ceylon the homeward trip was begun by way of Italy and Germany, where visits to a number of the universities were paid. I returned to America *via* England and Scotland, and at Glasgow attended the 450th anniversary of the founding of the university, as a delegate from the American Oriental Society and as a representative of Columbia.

Sincerely yours,

A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON

DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUARTERLY:

Sir :—It may be proper to call attention for the first time in a long series of years to the Italian section of the Romance department of the university.

Prior to 1890, when the present incumbent was appointed, the broad plan elaborated by Professor Charles Sprague Smith for the teaching of modern languages did not fail to give recognition to Italian, nor to map out a comprehensive scheme for the study of Italian literature, but, owing to a lack of means, actual instruction went little, if any, beyond the elements. In other words, Columbia did not then deviate, in practice, from the policy still prevailing in almost all other American colleges and universities, of sacrificing Italian to other languages. Such policy was thought then to be justified by the fact that the student body appeared to take very little interest in Italian, although it can be demonstrated that the interest of the students at large in any given branch of knowledge, not considered of prime importance, is in correspondence to the kind of treatment that branch receives at the hands of the authorities.

With the year 1900, however, somewhat more liberal provision was made, so that the study of Italian literature began in earnest, and the students soon expressed their appreciation of its importance by their increased attendance. I have said *began*, for the instructor had also charge of Spanish, and the sixteen hours the double teaching took weekly from him for the conduct of his classes, hampered him in the developing of his

program in either language to any extent even remotely comparable to that of German and French.

But the first step in the right direction was followed up in 1896 by a second; for in that year the instructor, now promoted to an adjunct professorship, was relieved, first in part and then entirely, of the care of Spanish. By this second step Columbia took the lead of the other colleges and universities, definitely applying the principle of specialization also to Italian. Under the new favorable circumstances the following five courses have ever since not only been offered but also actually given: 1, elementary course for beginners; 2, literature of the 14th and 15th centuries; 3, literature of the 16th century; 4, critical study of the "*Divina Commedia*," and 5, history of Italian literature. The first three courses are three hours a week each; courses 2 and 3 are given in alternate years, and, together with course 1, duplicated at Barnard College; course 4 is two hours for two years, and course 5 is only one hour.

This arrangement marks undoubtedly a great improvement over its predecessors, but, evidently, it by no means meets all reasonable needs. There is in fact no provision yet for conversation, none for the literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, none for modern and contemporary literature. But these gaps could easily be filled, and the whole system rounded up in a way, if not as liberal as that of German or French, certainly satisfactory enough. If, for instance, an assistant were appointed to relieve the present incumbent of the elementary course at Barnard and at Columbia, the six hours which would at once be left free for him, might be used to supply all deficiencies. That would also render it possible to adapt the hours of the courses, much better than has hitherto been feasible, to the convenience of the students.

It has been justly noted that Columbia, in establishing any given course of instruction, has been influenced by its value rather than by actual demand for it; she has opened up this or that field of instruction and thereby either created or anticipated a demand. In the case of Italian it may be said that a demand for the new courses mentioned above is made sure in advance by previous experience and present circumstances. In the last four or five years some of our graduate students, seeing the richness

of the material for investigation offered by Italian literature, especially in its relation to English, have taken from it the subjects of their theses, and carried on diligent research with valuable and extensively appreciated results. The course in the "Divina Commedia," which was originally attended by one solitary graduate student, is now attended by three college and seven university students, without counting auditors, and the other courses together have seen their attendance rise from an average of twelve to one of fifty. Moreover, while in former days the English department showed for Italian a purely sentimental interest, the present English professors insist on the necessity for their students to pursue Italian; so much so that, not unfrequently, some of them prepare themselves during the summer vacation in the elements, in order to gain admission to the courses in Italian literature. Nor should it be forgotten that Italy, till recently considered by a vast number of witty sages a hallowed cemetery of great men, has since her resurrection displayed in nearly every field of human activity such a vigor and intensity of life, that American scientists, artists, men of letters, and others have, like their brethren of every other enlightened nation, become alive to the importance of her productions, and concluded that to acquaint themselves with them is not labor lost.

Respectfully yours,

C. L. SPERANZA

CLASSDAY AT COLUMBIA

This year June 5, the Monday before commencement, had been selected as the college classday. Quite early in the morning the Quadrangle was thronged with "grave and reverend" seniors in their caps and gowns, ready to assemble for their last class-picture on the steps of Fayerweather Hall. But the taking of the picture did not, as in former years, end the business of the morning; for having doffed their academic garb, the class filed over to South Field to meet the faculty for once on an equality—in a friendly game of baseball. The line-up was as follows:

THE FACULTY

C. E. Bicklé, p.
R. Tombo, Jr., 1b., capt.
E. H. Miller, c.

THE SENIORS

H. D. Bulkley, p.
P. H. Ringer, 1b.
W. A. Bensel, c., capt.

THE FACULTY

H. E. Crampton, Jr., 2b.
 L. M. Beeman, s. a.
 M. T. Bogert, c. f.
 W. B. Johnstone, 3b.
 G. B. Pegram, r. f.
 C. Knapp, l. f.

THE SENIORS

A. A. Boehm, 2b.
 D. Armstrong, s. a.
 J. B. Moore, c. f.
 W. J. Mosenthal, 3b.
 E. J. Edwards, Jr., r. f.
 H. M. Wise, l. f.

At the end of the fourth inning the score was 8 to 5 in the faculty's favor, but finally, through fine work of Armstrong and Moore, the students won the victory by the close score 9 to 8. The enthusiasm and interest in the game displayed on the part of both faculty and students augur well for a permanent place of this novel feature in the regular class-day program.

In the afternoon, the line having been formed in the library at half-past one, the seniors marched in solemn procession to the gymnasium for the customary class-day exercises. President Bühler welcomed the guests in the name of the class and called their attention to the fact that the class of 1901 was the first one which had spent all the four years of its course at the new site. The last roll-call was made by the Secretary, K. K. Lorenz. A. M. Lederer, in his witty class-history, took due notice of the last cane-rush, held at Williamsbridge, in which the graduating class gloriously participated in their freshman year. After the class-poem, "Farewell," in the appropriate meter of "In Memoriam," had been read by K. Durham, Professor C. H. Young announced the elections to Phi Beta Kappa, as follows:

In junior year—E. W. Boone, C. S. Forbes, H. O. Hanson, F. W. J. Heuser.

In senior year—D. Armstrong, M. H. Cardozo, G. L. Donnellan, H. H. Gumm, E. B. Mitchell, H. F. Small, J. B. Smith, Jr., E. H. P. Ward.

Class of 1902—G. H. Danton, J. P. Langs, W. M. Nesbit, F. H. Sewall.

The class-prophet, J. B. Smith, Jr., was followed by E. B. Bruce, the presentation-orator, who, in holding up to ridicule the peculiarities and foibles of some of his classmates, scored many a hearty laugh, although he was lacking somewhat in subjectivity. H. D. Bulkley pronounced the valedictory, which contained a fine recognition of the debt of gratitude owed to the instructors, and an earnest exhortation to the members of the class to make the friendships, so happily formed, live and grow

and conform to the highest ideals. Then the class marched forth to the east side of the library for the planting of the yew-tree. Here, from a platform artistically draped with the Columbia colors, E. B. Mitchell delivered the yew-tree oration, while the men seated on the grass revived an old Columbia custom by having their last undergraduate smoke out of long clay pipes. With the singing of the class-song, written by F. P. Delgado to the tune of "Die Wacht am Rhein," the exercises proper came to an end.

In the evening the senior dance was held in the gymnasium. The temperature had been delightful all day, and the beautiful starry night called out the largest number of people that had yet attended this dance since its popularization in 1899. The green was illuminated with Japanese lanterns, and between dances a constant stream of merry couples and of interested spectators surged out through the north entrance of the hall to promenade among the trees, or to be seated on the benches scattered over the lawn. Almost a thousand couples are estimated to have crowded the gymnasium floor until early in the morning.

Taking it all in all, the class of 1901 has every reason to be proud of its classday and of the distinction of having introduced that pleasant innovation—the faculty baseball game.

F. W. J. H.

CLASSDAY AT BARNARD

Contrary to the custom of previous Barnard classes, whose graduation festivities have been crowded into the two or three days preceding commencement, the class of 1901 enjoyed a full week of gayety before she broke ranks forever. Beginning with a luncheon and reception on June 5, for seven days she dined, danced and was fêted, until at commencement she said her formal farewell to undergraduate life.

Of these celebrations, that most essentially connected with Barnard life was classday. The classday exercises of 1901 were held on the afternoon of Friday, June 7, in the theater in Brinckerhoff Hall. In spite of a heavy rain, the little auditorium overflowed with interested guests, whose gayly colored hats and gowns were in striking contrast with the sombre black academic robes worn by the Columbia seniors and the Barnard sophomore ushers.

On the stage, which was decorated with masses of spring flowers, sat the Barnard seniors, wearing mortarboards and college gowns over white dresses, and distinguished from all other classes by broad sashes of the royal purple, which, in their freshman year, they had adopted as their class color.

The exercises were begun by the president, Miss Studdiford, who in a genial salutatory welcomed the assembled guests and explained the various exercises of the afternoon. She was succeeded by the secretary, Miss Isaacs, who read the last roll-call of the class. Statistics of the class had been substituted for the more customary class-history; and Miss Eaton, as statistician, combined humor and truth very pleasantly. The usual measurements of height and width were omitted; and, instead, the most fascinating, the prettiest, daintiest, most popular, and noisiest girls were enumerated. Miss Sanville's prophecy was based on the fact that about four-fifths of the members of the class purpose to teach. She, looking forward some ten or fifteen years, saw a snug little community composed of discouraged teachers who had been graduated from Barnard in 1901. For a decade they had struggled, evermore losing sight of the inspiring hope that had lighted their way when they chose their careers. Then their thoughts return to the class of 1901; and, in a pleasant little village, they give themselves up to the special predilections of their college course. The class president becomes the head of the community; the neatest member is made chief of the department of street cleaning; the musical member develops into street musician; and the makers of class fudge become village confectioners.

The presentation oration, delivered by Miss Wendt, succeeded the prophecy. Miss Wendt, while following the customary form of presentation, was unusually clever in finding appropriate gifts, and in making "hits" that could be received only in the good-natured spirit in which they were given. During an intermission the seniors sang the class-song—"To Barnard"—written by Miss Sanville.

Then followed an interesting and wholly new feature of the program—the reading of the names of those seniors who had been elected to the recently established Barnard sub-chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. The members elected were Misses Bloodgood, Carman, Catlin, Loveman, Wendt and Wehncke.

In a dignified valedictory Miss McKim traced the growth of Barnard, from its unpretentious birth, twelve years ago, to its present well recognized position as an important part of a great university. Then the theater was quickly emptied; and reception rooms and corridors buzzed with the laughing talk of four hundred men and women, all crowded around the fifty girls in black, white and purple.

I. E. I.

COLUMBIA ATHLETICS

RECORD OF THE TRACK TEAM

An analysis of the work of the Track Team during the past season shows that we are gradually developing strength in this branch of sport and emphasizes the value of preliminary indoor practice throughout the winter months. The repeated victories of Columbia runners in open competition on the board floor raised the expectation of an equally improved outdoor season, but while the latter part of the season did show an improvement over previous years, various conditions of accident and inadequate training facilities tinged its close somewhat with disappointment. This falling off might be connected with the complaints of the men at having to journey to Berkeley Oval for their training, at a sacrifice of several hours a day and with the effect of unnecessary and, to say the least, unprofitable fatigue. Much of the benefit of the gymnasium track must be lost until a near-by outdoor cinder path is made available.

The chief features of the indoor season were the winning of the dual meet with Williams, held at the 22d Regiment Armory on the evening of February 22; the victory of the relay men over twelve contesting teams in Brooklyn, and the individual performances of Marshall, Dean, Johnson, Breneman, Van Cise, Sharps, Baker and Carleton at the various Armory meets. Besides this, new figures were established for almost every event on the list of gymnasium records.

The first outdoor showing was the 1903-1904 meet, and the freshmen came off easy victors. On April 27, a relay team composed of Marshall, Oppenheimer, Atkins and Van Cise defeated Yale, Cornell and Pennsylvania and finished second to Harvard in the Two Mile Intercollegiate Championship Race at Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

The first annual dual meet with Pennsylvania was won by the Quaker college by a fair margin of points. The defeat was aided by the failure of the broad jumpers and sprinters to equal their practice performances. The last day out before the Princeton meet Barker sprained his ankle, thus giving both hurdle events to the Tigers; and with the help of Weekes' false start in the 100-yard dash they won by the score of $39\frac{1}{2}$ to $64\frac{1}{2}$.

C. W. Kennedy showed his real ability by capturing the intercollegiate broad jump championship, going 21 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Marshall was picked

to win the mile also for Columbia, but he was put out of the struggle by the loss of a shoe in the sea of mud through which the race was run and he suffered his first defeat of the season.

The work of E. J. Hjertberg in the capacity of trainer was above criticism and he is to be congratulated for developing from raw material two men of championship form. A remarkable fact is that the team suffers no loss from graduation and will start the season of 1901-1902 practically intact. Besides the usual improvement and the ordinary addition of new material, the 1902 team will be strengthened by the addition of several men of known ability who were prevented from competing this year because of the one-year residence rule. The captain for the coming season is C. B. Marshall, of Reynolds, Taylor County, Georgia.

The finances of the team are not all that could be desired, but this year's management demonstrated that even under discouraging conditions the team can be carried through without a deficit. There was, however, an indebtedness of about \$600.00 at the beginning of the season, and this sum has suffered little if any decrease.

J. B. S., Jr.

The Poughkeepsie regatta is described elsewhere in this number of the QUARTERLY. We give here the membership of the various competing crews.

Varsity Eights

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY EIGHT

| Position | Name and Class | Age | Height | Weight |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Bow | R. P. Jackson, '02 | 20 | 5.07½ | 145 |
| 2 | H. C. Townsend, Jr., '03 | 19 | 5.08½ | 158 |
| 3 | A. D. Weekes, Jr., '02 | 22 | 5.08½ | 150 |
| 4 | F. B. Irvine (Capt.), '02 | 21 | 6.00 | 167 |
| 5 | S. P. Nash, '01 | 22 | 5.11 | 172 |
| 6 | M. Stevenson, '01 | 20 | 5.11 | 170 |
| 7 | R. B. Bartholomew, '03 | 20 | 5.10½ | 165 |
| Stroke, | C. M. Niezer, '01 | 23 | 6.00 | 170 |
| Averages, | | 21 | 5.10 | 162 |
| Coxswain, W. P. Comstock, '03 | | 21 | 5.05½ | 115 |

CORNELL UNIVERSITY EIGHT

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|-------|------|
| Bow | S. Hazlewood, '03 | 23 | 5.09½ | 164 |
| 2 | W. Merrill, '03 | 21 | 5.05½ | 163 |
| 3 | H. T. Kuschke, '03 | 21 | 5.10 | 165 |
| 4 | T. J. Van Alstyne, '03 | 21 | 6.00 | 179 |
| 5 | C. A. Lueder, '02 | 23 | 6.00 | 171 |
| 6 | H. E. Vanderhoef (C.), '01 | 24 | 5.09½ | 162 |
| 7 | A. S. Petty, '02 | 22 | 5.10½ | 162 |
| Stroke, | R. W. Robbins, '01 | 21 | 5.08½ | 156 |
| Averages, | | 22 | 5.09½ | 165¼ |
| Coxswain, J. G. Smith, '03 | | 21 | 5.03 | 107 |

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY EIGHT

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----|-------|-----|
| Bow | J. St. Clair, | '02 | 21 | 6.00 | 147 |
| 2 | Jos. Reilly, | '03 | 20 | 5.11 | 156 |
| 3 | Frank Romadka, | '01 | 22 | 6.00 | 163 |
| 4 | J. F. Lynch, | '02 | 21 | 6.01 | 172 |
| 5 | William Britt, | '03 | 23 | 6.00 | 167 |
| 6 | M. A. Russell, | '03 | 20 | 6.01 | 165 |
| 7 | J. P. Duffy, | '01 | 22 | 6.01½ | 163 |
| Stroke, F. J. Kerns (Capt.), | | '03 | 22 | 5.11 | 172 |
| Averages, | | | 21 | 6.00 | 163 |
| Coxswain, C. Kiernan, | | '01 | 23 | 5.04 | 115 |

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY EIGHT

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Bow | B. Block, | '02 | 20 | 5.05½ | 155 |
| 2 | H. E. Gillaspy, | '03 | 20 | 6.00 | 165 |
| 3 | F. A. Hartung, | '03 | 22 | 5.09 | 155 |
| 4 | J. Sharpe, | '03 | 22 | 5.10 | 165 |
| 5 | R. Oglesby, | '03 | 23 | 6.01½ | 170 |
| 6 | G. S. Keller, | '03 | 20 | 5.08½ | 160 |
| 7 | W. L. Schrieber, | '01 | 21 | 5.10 | 150 |
| Stroke, F. J. Kier (Capt.), | | '03 | 21 | 5.10 | 155 |
| Averages, | | | 21½ | 5.09½ | 158 |
| Coxswain, F. B. Tupper, | | '03 | 19 | 5.06 | 115 |

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY EIGHT

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----|-------|------|
| Bow | W. T. Pangmon, | '02 | 26 | 5.11 | 151½ |
| 2 | J. E. Gramlich, | '04 | 23 | 5.08 | 152 |
| 3 | A. D. Brown, | '03 | 26 | 5.10 | 165 |
| 4 | E. H. Sumner, | '03 | 22 | 5.11 | 152 |
| 5 | H. E. Elden, | '03 | 23 | 6.00 | 160 |
| 6 | J. P. Parrish, | '02 | 21 | 5.11½ | 164 |
| 7 | L. D. Woolsey, | '02 | 26 | 5.07½ | 155 |
| Stroke, L. B. Wikoff, | | '02 | 26 | 5.09½ | 163 |
| Averages, | | | 24 | 5.10 | 157 |
| Coxswain, R. C. Farrington, | | '03 | 19 | 5.04 | 115 |

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EIGHT

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Bow | D. C. Trevarthan, | '03 | 19 | 5.09 | 157 |
| 2 | B. F. Lounsberry, | '02 | 24 | 5.11 | 164 |
| 3 | L. H. Levisay, | '03 | 20 | 5.11 | 166 |
| 4 | E. L. Jordan, | '04 | 20 | 6.00 | 174 |
| 5 | W. J. Gibson (Capt.), | '02 | 25 | 6.02 | 184 |
| 6 | R. G. Stevenson, | '03 | 20 | 5.10 | 176 |
| 7 | C. H. Gaffin, | '03 | 20 | 6.01 | 174 |
| Stroke, E. V. McComb, | | '04 | 18 | 6.00 | 164 |
| Averages, | | | 20¾ | 5.11½ | 170 |
| Coxswain, J. F. Sawyer, | | '03 | 20 | 5.06 | 100 |

Won by Cornell, 18 m., 53½ s.; 2d, Columbia, 18 m., 58 s.; 3d, Wisconsin, 19 m., 6½ s.; 4th, Georgetown, 19 m., 21 s.; 5th, Syracuse; 6th, Pennsylvania.

Previous American record, Pennsylvania, 1900, 19 m., 44½ s.

World's record, Oxford, 1893, and Cambridge, 1900, 18 m., 47 s.

UNIVERSITY FOUR-OARED RACE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOUR

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|----|----------|------|
| Bow | A. B. Hull, | '03 | 19 | 5.09 | 151 |
| 2 | G. Eyer, | '01 | 21 | 6.00 | 158 |
| 3 | L. Iselin, | '03 | 21 | 6.01½ | 180 |
| Stroke, | A. B. A. Bradley, | '02 | 20 | 5.09 | 145 |
| Averages, | | | | 20¼ 5.11 | 158½ |

CORNELL UNIVERSITY FOUR

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|----|-----------|------|
| Bow | E. D. Toohill, | '02 | 21 | 5.10½ | 148 |
| 2 | P. F. Ballinger, | '03 | 21 | 6.00 | 170 |
| 3 | C. L. Edmonston, | '02 | 21 | 6.00 | 165 |
| Stroke, | J. P. Frenzel, Jr., | '03 | 20 | 5.09 | 155 |
| Averages, | | | | 20¼ 5.10½ | 159¼ |

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY FOUR

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|----|----------|------|
| Bow | S. J. Henderson, | '01 | 21 | 6.01 | 150 |
| 2 | J. R. Shock, | '03 | 19 | 5.11½ | 166 |
| 3 | F. Eckfeldt, | '03 | 20 | 5.11 | 153 |
| Stroke, | J. H. Hildebrand, | '03 | 19 | 5.10 | 150 |
| Averages, | | | | 19¾ 5.11 | 154¾ |

Won by Cornell, 11 m., 39½ s.; 2d, Pennsylvania, 11 m., 45½ s.; 3d, Columbia, 11 m., 51½ s.

Record for the course, Pennsylvania, 1900, 10 m., 31½ s.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS

COLUMBIA FRESHMAN EIGHT

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Bow | Alexandro L. Yñigo | 18 | 5.08 | 147 |
| 2 | William F. Gillies | 18 | 6.00 | 152 |
| 3 | E. L. Hanemann | 17 | 5.09 | 155 |
| | R. S. Stangland | 19 | 6.00 | 178 |
| 5 | G. G. Green | 21 | 5.11 | 160 |
| 6 | John S. Maeder | 19 | 5.10 | 146 |
| 7 | Edwin H. Updike | 18 | 5.09 | 148 |
| Stroke, | A. J. Fraser | 18 | 5.08 | 133 |
| Averages, | | 18½ | 5.10 | 156 |
| Coxswain, James Myers | | 19 | 5.04 | 109 |

CORNELL FRESHMAN EIGHT

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----|------|-----|
| Bow | J. W. Shade | 19 | 5.09 | 157 |
| 2 | E. A. Wadsworth | 19 | 6.00 | 165 |
| 3 | W. A. Whittlesey | 19 | 5.10 | 160 |
| 4 | R. W. Nutting | 19 | 6.00 | 170 |
| 5 | H. W. Torney | 19 | 5.10 | 170 |
| 6 | R. M. Thompson | 19 | 6.01 | 163 |
| 7 | J. F. Borden (Capt.) | 20 | 5.10 | 160 |
| Stroke, | A. R. Coffin | 19 | 5.09 | 168 |
| Averages, | | 19 | 5.11 | 164 |
| Coxswain, | E. G. Atkin | 17 | 5.02 | 95½ |

PENNSYLVANIA FRESHMAN EIGHT

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Bow | J. E. Richards | 20 | 5.11 | 145 |
| 2 | A. F. Schisler | 21 | 5.10 | 153 |
| 3 | O. J. Cathcart | 19 | 5.11 | 164 |
| 4 | Herbert Cope | 18 | 5.11 | 145 |
| 5 | Marshall Morgan | 19 | 5.11 | 145 |
| 6 | John T. Mallard | 21 | 6.00 | 143 |
| 7 | Van A. Lea | 18 | 6.00 | 158 |
| Stroke, | H. E. Pfeffer (Capt.) | 18 | 6.01 | 163 |
| Averages, | | 19¼ | 5.11½ | 152 |
| Coxswain, | L. E. Register | 18 | 5.01 | 100 |

SYRACUSE FRESHMAN EIGHT

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Bow | C. F. McMurray | 21 | 5.09 | 132 |
| 2 | G. W. Fowler | 20 | 5.10 | 150 |
| 3 | Frank Sowers | 17 | 5.08 | 148 |
| 4 | Eugene Brady | 20 | 6.00 | 155 |
| 5 | R. R. Stone (Capt.) | 22 | 6.00 | 161 |
| 6 | R. M. Hawn | 24 | 6.00 | 161 |
| 7 | Charles Ellis | 20 | 5.08 | 148 |
| Stroke, | G. H. Wildman | 20 | 5.10 | 150 |
| Averages, | | 20¼ | 5.10 | 151 |
| Coxswain, | Mark W. Nelson | 20 | 5.02 | 96 |

Won by Pennsylvania, 10 m., 20½ s.; 2d, Cornell, 10 m., 23 s.; 3d, Columbia, 10 m., 36½ s.; 4th, Syracuse, 10 m., 44½ s.
Record for the course, Yale, 1897, 9 m., 19¼ s.

THE ALUMNI

A CORRECTION

Through a regrettable error in proof-reading—an error for which the contributor of the notes was in no way responsible—two mistakes were made in the personal notes of the class of 1888, as published in the June

QUARTERLY. First, it was stated that "G. F. Little is a stock-broker at 1123 Broadway"; the note should have read: E. W. Little is a stock-broker at 1123 Broadway, G. F. Little being a physician resident in Brooklyn. Secondly, it was stated that "W. L. Bogert, who resides at 457 Totowa Ave., Paterson, N. J., is principal of a grammar school and President of the Teachers Association in that city." For "W. L. Bogert" read S. W. Probert. Mr. Bogert, a musician, resides at Flushing, L. I.

SUMMARIES OF UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION

THE TRUSTEES—JUNE MEETING

The President announced a gift of \$20,000 from an anonymous friend to be expended for fitting up a historical reading room, for the purchase of books and for the general purposes of the university.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the trustees of the Mary Hemenway Estate for their gift of an annual fellowship in anthropology for the academic year 1902-1903; also to Mr. John D. Crimmins for completing the set of Mansi's *Concilliorum Amplissima Collectio*, of which he presented a number of volumes to the library a few years ago; also to Mr. Jean Henri Duray, of Paris, for his kindness in allowing, during a series of years, the use of his atelier by the competitors for our traveling fellowships, when making their preparatory sketches.

The President reported that the sum of \$1,500 had been contributed by several individuals, through Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, for fitting up the zoölogical laboratory of Barnard College for the use of women graduate students of the university, as well as the students of Barnard College, and was requested to convey the thanks of the Trustees to the donors through Mrs. Osborn.

The President also reported that it was proposed to rearrange the courses of public lectures given by the university, and that hereafter one course of lectures on art or science would be given every winter in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History alternately; and that one course of lectures would be given each winter in Cooper Union, the purpose of the change being to reduce the number and to raise the standard of the lectures.

The plan for public lectures so outlined was approved, and the President was authorized to arrange with the Columbia University Press for the publication of such lectures as he may approve as a charge against the Lecture Fund; and to pay instructors of the university for such lectures as they may deliver at his invitation; provided that he shall not exceed for all such purposes the appropriation made for public lectures.

The President reported that the following committee had been appointed to take charge of Earl Hall, viz.: Dr. James H. Canfield, Chairman, Professor William M. Sloane and Messrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, William H. Sage, William Fellowes Morgan, William G. Lowe, Jr., and V. Everitt Macy, and Miss Laura D. Gill, with Mr. Josiah C. McCracken as Secretary.

The President was authorized to confer degrees at the following Commencement in English, and the form of asking the assent of the Trustees to the conferring of degrees was dispensed with.

In accordance with the request of the Faculty of Philosophy, Professor Paul Monroe and Professor Samuel T. Dutton were assigned seats in the Faculty of Philosophy.

The following appointments were confirmed: Edward Morgan Lewis, A.B., as lecturer in elocution, from and after the first day of October, 1901, for the remainder of the academic year 1901-1902; Everett J. Hall, as assistant in metallurgy, from and after May 7, 1901, for the remainder of the current academic year, *vice* W. C. Clarke; Victor J. Chambliss, Ph.D., as assistant in organic chemistry, *vice* Dr. Caspari, resigned, for the next academic year; Harry Alonzo Cushing, Ph.D., as lecturer in history and constitutional law, for the next academic year; also Edward Bedinger Mitchell, A.B., assistant in comparative literature; Frank Wadleigh Chandler, Ph.D., lecturer in comparative literature; Wilmon Henry Sheldon, Ph.D., assistant in philosophy and education; all for the academic year 1901-1902.

PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS, AND HONORS for 1901

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Prize of the Alumni Association (\$50). To the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class. From three candidates selected by the Faculty the class chose one to receive the prize. The names submitted to the class were Elliot Williams Boone, George Laurence Donnellan, Charles Savage Forbes. The class chose as recipient of the prize GEORGE LAURENCE DONNELLAN.

Chandler Historical Prize. Income of a fund of \$1000 given to that member of the graduating class who shall be the author of the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the history of civil government in America, or on some other historical subject assigned by the Faculty. Subject for 1901: "The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty." Awarded to CHARLES SAVAGE FORBES.

Sophomore Honors. *Germanic Languages and Literatures:* WALTER FRANK, ROBERT SCHULMAN.

Junior Honors. *Mathematics:* FRANK HOUGHTON SEWALL; *Comparative Literature:* LOUIS VERNON LEDOUX; *English:* ARMOUR CALDWELL, RICHARD KELLY.

Final Honors. *Comparative Literature:* HARRIS HAROLD GUMM, HAROLD KORN.

BARNARD COLLEGE

Kohn Mathematical Prize (\$50). EDITH BERRY.

Herrman Botanical Prize (\$50). MARIE LOUISE WEHNCKE.

Sophomore Honors. *English:* HELEN LOUISE COHEN; *Mathematics:* MARION ELIZABETH LATHAM.

Junior Honors. Classics: ADA BLANCHE CLOUSE NEISWENDER;
Mathematics: GRACE MALVINA PETERS.

Final Honors. Classics: LISA DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, HELEN ELIZABETH CATLIN, BESSIE MAY OSBORN; **Mathematics:** ELIZABETH ALLEN, EDITH BERRY.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Harsen Prizes for Proficiency at Examination. First Prize (\$500), WILLIAM DARRACH, A.B.; **Second Prize (\$300),** CHARLES HENDER SMITH, B.S.; **Third Prize (\$200),** JAMES ROBERT JUDD, A.B.

Examination Honors. Each of the ten Honor Men, who does not obtain a higher prize, receives a Harsen Prize of \$25: CHARLES HENDER SMITH, B.S., PHILIP VAN INGEN, A.B., WILLIAM DARRACH, A.B., JAMES ROBERT JUDD, A.B., JOHN HOWARD BLUE, B.S., JOSEPH DAYTON CONDIT, A.B., ALFRED CARLYLE PRENTICE, A.B., A.M., LEO BUERGER, A.B., JAMES PERCY MCKELVY, ROBERT WILLIS SHEARMAN, A.B.

Harsen Prizes for Clinical Reports. Money award with bronze medal and diploma: **First Prize:** JULIUS ELMER ALTER; **Second Prize:** HERBERT RICHARD CHARLTON; **Third Prize:** No award.

Joseph Mather Smith Prize (\$100). For the best essay on a medical subject presented by an alumnus. Awarded to FREDERICK RANDOLPH BAILEY, M.D.

Fellowships of the Alumni Association (\$500). For graduates who have shown special aptitude for scientific research in the Department of Anatomy, Physiology, or Pathology. **Fellow in Anatomy,** HENRY E. HALE, M.D.; **Fellows in Pathology,** AUGUSTUS B. WADSWORTH, M.D.; CHARLES NORRIS, M.D.

Alonzo Clark Scholarship (\$700). To promote the discovery of new facts in medical science. Awarded to AUGUSTUS JEROME LARTIGAU, M.D.

SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

McKim Fellowships in Architecture (\$1,000). Open for competition every two years to graduates of the School of Architecture under thirty years of age. Awarded this year to CHARLES LUDWIG OTTO, B.S.; EDWARD NECARSULMER, Ph.B.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

Prize Given by the Society of Colonial Dames (\$50). Money award and gold medal for the best essay on some subject related to colonial history. Awarded to ADA MARIA SKINNER.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science (\$40). For the best essay upon some subject of contemporaneous interest on the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. Awarded to GEORGE LAURENCE DONNELLAN.

Schiff Fellowship (\$600). Awarded to ULRICH BONNELL PHILLIPS, A.M.

George William Curtis Fellowship. Awarded to JAMES WILFORD GARNER, B.S.

UNIVERSITY

Barnard Fellowship for Encouraging Scientific Research (income of \$10,000). Awarded to JOHN ALEXANDER MATTHEWS, Ph.D.

John Tyndall Fellowship for the Encouragement of Research in Physics, (\$648). Awarded to BERGEN DAVIS, A.M.

Proudfit Fellowship in Letters. Awarded to JOHN ERSKINE, A.B.

Drisler Fellowship in Classical Philology (\$500). Awarded to LEE BYRNE, A.M.

UNIVERSITY BIBLIOGRAPHY

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR

ENDING JULY 1, 1901

I. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Annual Catalogue: describes the organization of the University, and gives a full statement of courses and facilities for research offered during the current year, lists of officers and students, accounts of fellowships, scholarships and honors offered and conferred, estimates of expenses, requirements for admission and degrees, and the regulations governing the College and the various Schools of the University. (Issued each December. Price, 25 cents.)

President's Annual Report to the Trustees: issued each November.

Directory of Officers and Students: issued each year soon after the opening of the University; contains the names, office hours and addresses of the officers of the University, and the names and addresses of the students registered up to the time of publication; revised and reprinted in the *Catalogue*.

General Catalogue of the Alumni: issued sextennially, contains the names and addresses of all graduates of the University. The current edition is that of 1900. (Price, \$2.00. For sale at the University Press Bookstore.)

Announcements of the Various Schools of the University are issued in the spring of each year, and contain information concerning admission, expenses, courses of instruction to be given during the coming year and requirements for degrees. They include:

Announcement of Columbia College, for the work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Announcement of the School of Law, for the work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws.

Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the work leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Announcement of the School of Applied Science, together with the special announcements of the courses in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Chemistry, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and Architecture.

Announcement of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, for all non-professional advanced work leading to the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Laws.

Announcement of the Summer Session.

Circular of Information as to Entrance Examinations.

Circular of General Information, with views of the University Buildings.
Announcements of Several Departments of the University are issued each spring, and contain full information concerning the work of the coming year in those departments. These circulars are devoted to :

Classical Philology; Comparative Literature; English; Germanic Languages and Literatures; Music; Oriental Languages; Philosophy, Psychology, Education and Anthropology; Romance Languages and Literatures.

(Unless otherwise stated, all the publications above named are distributed without charge upon application to the Secretary of Columbia University.)

Publications of Barnard College include :

Announcement of Barnard College : contains full information concerning admission, expenses, courses of instruction and requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Dean's Report : issued yearly.

(Distributed without charge upon application to the Dean of Barnard College.)

Publications of Teachers College include :

Announcement of Teachers College : issued annually, contains full information concerning the organization, equipment and work of the institution.

Dean's Report : issued each November.

Circulars describing the work of the following departments : *Domestic Science and Art; Domestic Science*, describing a course in hospital economics ; *Fine Arts; Kindergarten; Manual Training, and Music.*

(These may be obtained without charge upon application to the Secretary of Teachers College.)

Circular of the Horace Mann School : a school fully equipped with kindergarten, elementary and secondary classes, maintained by Teachers College as a school of observation and practice.

(May be obtained without charge upon application to the Superintendent of the Horace Mann School.)

II. THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Columbia University Press was organized with the approval of the Trustees of Columbia College and incorporated, June 8, 1893, for the purpose of promoting the publication of works embodying the results of original research. The Press is a private corporation, related directly to Columbia University by the provisions that its Trustees must always be officers of the University and that the President of the University shall be the President of the Press.

Trustees

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY (*ex-officio*)

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, *Secretary*

BRANDER MATTHEWS

JOHN B. PINE, *Treasurer*

GEORGE R. CARPENTER

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH

T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN

FRANCIS B. CROCKER

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

HARRY THURSTON PECK

During the year ending July 1, 1901, the Press, through The Macmillan Co., of New York and London, its publishing agents, issued current numbers of the following :*

Biological Series, Germanic Studies, Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Studies in Literature, Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology and Education, Studies in Romance Languages and Literatures; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY and Teachers College Record.

III. SERIAL STUDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNIVERSITY †

Biological Series.—Founded in 1892; devoted to the general problems of biology; managing editors, H. F. Osborn and E. B. Wilson; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued irregularly, about one volume a year; price per volume (from 300 to 400 pages), \$2.00 to \$3.50.

Vol. V. The foundations of zoölogy. By W. K. Brooks, Professor of Zoölogy, Johns Hopkins University. (8vo, pp. viii + 339, \$3.50 net.)

Botanical Club, Memoirs of the Torrey.—Founded in 1889; devoted to longer articles than those contained in the *Bulletin*; editor, L. M. Underwood; published by the Club from Columbia University; issued irregularly, about one volume a year; \$3.00 per volume; prices of parts on application.

Botany, Contributions from the Department of.—Founded in 1886; devoted to short papers; managing editor, L. M. Underwood; published by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly, but usually one volume a year; price, per volume (about 330 pages and about 30 plates), \$5.00.

No. 172. Studies in *Sisyrinchium*, VIII: *Sisyrinchium Californicum* and related species of the neglected genus *Hydastylus*. By EUGENE P. BICKNELL (1900).—No. 173. Note on the flora of South Africa. By ROLAND M. HARPER (1900).—No. 174. The insular flora of Mississippi and Louisiana. By FRANCIS E. LLOYD and S. M. TRACY (1901).—No. 175. The nomenclature of the New England *Agrimoniae*. By EUGENE P. BICKNELL (1901).—No. 176. Suggestions for the study of the North American *Boletaceae*. By LUCIEN MARCUS UNDERWOOD (1901).—No. 177. *Riccia Beyrichiana* and *Riccia dictyospora*. By MARSHALL A. HOWE (1901).—No. 178. The genus *Tucrium* in the Eastern United States. By EUGENE P. BICKNELL (1901).—No. 179. A preliminary contribution to a knowledge of the *Hydnaceae*. By H. J. BANKER (1901).—No. 180. *Ceramothamnion Codii*, a new rhodophyceous alga. By HERBERT M. RICHARDS (1901).—No. 181. An enumeration of the plants collected by Dr. H. H. RUSBY, in South America, 1885-1886, XXIV-XXXI. By H. H. RUSBY (1898-1901).—No. 182. Observations on the algal genera *Acicularia* and *Acetabulum*. By MARSHALL A. HOWE. (1901).—No. 183. The work performed in the transpiration and the resistance of stems. By CARLTON C. CURTIS (1901).

Botany, Memoirs of the Department of.—Founded in 1895; devoted to longer monographs; managing editor, L. M. Underwood; published by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly; \$6.00 per volume; list on application.

* For previous issues from the Press see *The University Catalogue* for 1899-1900, pages 398-9, 1900-1901, pages 455-456, the full catalogue issued by The Macmillan Co., and the advertising pages of the QUARTERLY. For lists of current numbers of the various series see the succeeding pages of this number.

† For purposes of record and information, the QUARTERLY aims to publish in the September number of each year a complete list of the numbers issued in each of these series during the preceding academic year. If no list appears under a given heading, it may be assumed that no numbers were issued.

Electrical Engineering, Contributions from the Department of.—Founded in 1889; devoted to papers by officers and students; managing editor, F. B. Crocker; published (chiefly reprints) by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly; prices on application.

English, Studies in.—Founded in 1900; issued by authority of the Department of English; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co.; issued at varying intervals and prices.

Geological Department, Contributions from the.—Founded in 1892; includes short contributions and longer monographs; managing editor, J. F. Kemp; published (partly original, partly reprints) by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly; prices on application.

Vol. IX, No. 67. Fossil plants from Louisiana. By ARTHUR HOLLICK. (12 pp., 16 plates.)—No. 68. The relation between forestry and geology in New Jersey. By ARTHUR HOLLICK. (26 pp., 1 map.)—No. 69. Preliminary report on the geology of Washington, Warren and parts of Essex and Hamilton counties [N. Y.]. By J. F. KEMP and D. H. NEWLAND. (52 pp., 15 plates.)—No. 70. Pre-Cambrian sediments in the Adirondacks. By J. F. KEMP. (28 pp.)—No. 71. The re-calculation of the chemical analyses of rocks. By J. F. KEMP. (13 pp.)—No. 72. A reconnaissance of the Elizabeth Islands. By ARTHUR HOLLICK. (31 pp., 8 plates.)

Germanic Studies.—Founded in 1899; contain results of original research in Germanic languages and literatures; editors, W. H. Carpenter and Calvin Thomas; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued irregularly; price variable.

Vol. I, No. 2. Ossian in Germany. By RUDOLF TOMBO, JR., A.M., Ph.D. (Pp. 123 + index, \$1.25.)—No. 3. The influence of Old Norse literature upon English literature. By C. H. NORDBY. (Pp. 78, \$1.00.)

History, Economics and Public Law, Studies in.—Founded in 1891; contain results of original research by students in the School of Political Science; managing editor, E. R. A. Seligman; published by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued one volume or more yearly; price, per volume, \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Vol. XIII, No. 1. The legal property relations of married parties. By ISIDOR LOES, Ph.D. (Pp. 198, \$1.50.)—No. 2. Political nativism in New York State. By L. D. SCISCO, Ph.D. (Pp. 260, \$2.00.)—No. 3. The reconstruction of Georgia. By E. C. WOOLLEY, Ph.D. (Pp. 112, \$1.00.)—Vol. XIV, No. 1. Loyallism in New York during the American revolution. By A. C. FLICK, Ph.D. (Pp. 282, \$2.00.)—No. 2. The economic theory of risk and insurance. By A. H. WILLETT, Ph.D. (Pp. 142, \$1.50.)

Literature, Studies in.—Founded in 1899; containing results of literary research or criticism by officers or students of the department of comparative literature, or those connected with them in study; editor, G. R. Woodberry; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued at varying intervals and prices.

No. 4. The classical heritage of the Middle Ages. By H. O. TAYLOR. (Pp. xv + 400, cloth, \$1.75.)

Mineralogy, Contributions from the Department of.—Founded in 1892; contains articles and text-books by officers and students; managing editor, A. J. Moses; published by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly (often in reprint); prices on application.

Vol. IX, No. 4. Mineralogical notes. By A. F. ROGERS.—No. 5. A list of the crystal forms of calcite with their interfacial angles. By A. F. ROGERS.—No. 6. Notes on recent mineralogical literature. By A. J. MOSES and L. McI. LUQUER.

Observatory, Contributions from the.—Founded in 1892; devoted to original

research; managing editor, J. K. Rees; published by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly; prices on application.

No. 17. The Rutherford photographic measures of the group of the Pleiades (second paper). By HAROLD JACOVY. (Pp. 24.)—No. 18. The parallax of μ Cassiopeiae and the positions of 36 neighboring stars as deduced from the Rutherford photographic measures. By GEORGE N. BAUER. (Pp. 102.)

Pathology, Studies from the Department of.—Founded in 1890; records results of research in the Department; managing editor, T. M. Prudden; on sale by J. T. Dougherty, New York; issued irregularly; price, per volume (about 175 pp.), \$1.00.

Philosophy, Psychology and Education, Contributions to.—Founded in 1894; original studies by officers and students of this Division; managing editor, Nicholas Murray Butler; published by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued irregularly; per number, average, 75c.; per volume (about 450 pages), average, \$3.00.

Vol. VIII, Nos. 3-4. Outlines of child study. By EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, Ph.D. (In press.)

Vol. IX, No. 1. The mental life of the monkeys. By EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, Ph.D. (Pp. 57, 75c.)—No. 2. The correlation of mental and physical tests. By CLARK WISSLER, Ph.D. (Pp. 62, 75c.)

Romance Languages and Literatures, Studies in.—Founded in 1900; edited by Adolphe Cohn and H. A. Todd; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued irregularly at varying prices.

No. 1. Frédéric Mistral, Poet and Leader in Provence. By C.A. DOWNER, Ph.D. (Pp. 10 + 267, \$1.50.)

SERIES ANNOUNCED

Indo-Iranian Series.—Founded in 1900; to contain results of work by instructors or students in the department of Indo-Iranian Languages, or others associated with them in study; editor, A. V. W. Jackson; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued at varying intervals and prices. (Three volumes in preparation.)

Oriental Literature and Philology, Contributions to.—To be edited by Richard Gottheil.

Physiology, Studies from the Department of.—Founded in 1900; to contain reprints of articles published by officers and students of the Department; edited by J. G. Curtis and F. S. Lee. (Three volumes in preparation.)

IV. JOURNALS

Issued under the Editorial Direction of Officers of Columbia University.

Bookman.—Founded in 1895; devoted to the criticism of American and foreign literature in all its forms; containing articles, book reviews, correspondence and editorial comment upon current events; edited by Harry Thurston Peck; New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.; monthly (136 pp.), 20c.; per year, \$2.00.

Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club.—Founded in 1870; devoted to scientific botany in its widest sense; editor, L. M. Underwood; published by the

editor from Columbia University; monthly, 30c.; per year (about 600 pp. with 30 plates), \$3.00.

Columbia University Quarterly.—Continuing, since 1898, the *Bulletin*, founded in 1890; publishes articles on the history, the current activities and the policy of Columbia, for the information of officers, alumni and friends of the University; edited by a committee: (Chairman, for 1901, Calvin Thomas); published by the Columbia University Press; quarterly (about 106 pages), 30c.; per year, \$1.00.

Educational Review.—Founded in 1890; devoted to the study of education in all its forms, containing articles, discussions, book reviews, foreign correspondence and editorial review of current events; edited by Nicholas Murray Butler; New York, Educational Review Publishing Co.; monthly (except July and August), 104 pp.; per year, \$3.00; foreign, \$3.60.

Journal of School Geography.—Founded in 1897; devoted to the interests of teachers of geography; edited by Richard E. Dodge; published by the J. L. Hammett Co., Boston and New York; monthly, except in July and August (40 pp.), 15c.; per year \$1.00.

Political Science Quarterly.—Founded in 1886; devoted to the study of politics, economics and public law; publishes annually about 25 leading articles, especially on questions of current interest, and about 130 reviews, and gives a condensed general record of political events; edited by the Faculty of Political Science (managing editor, W. A. Dunning); Boston and New York, Ginn & Co.; quarterly (about 190 pp.), 75c.; per year, \$3.00.

Popular Science Monthly.—Founded in 1872; devoted to the diffusion of science; edited by J. McK. Cattell; New York, McClure, Phillips & Company; monthly (112 pages), 25c.; per year, \$3.00.

School of Mines Quarterly.—Founded in 1879; official organ of the Alumni Association of the Schools of Science of Columbia University; devoted to the publication of original papers on engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, architecture, mineralogy and geology; managing editor, R. E. Mayer; published by the editors; \$2.00 a year.

Teachers College Record.—Founded in 1899; devoted to the practical educational problems of the Teachers College of Columbia University; edited by J. E. Russell; New York, published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co.; bi-monthly, except July (about 64 pp.), 20c.; per year, \$1.00.

Torreya.—Founded in 1901; a monthly journal of botanical notes and news; devoted to shorter articles than appear in the *Bulletin*, together with book reviews; editor, Marshall A. Howe; published by the Club; monthly, 15 c.; per year, \$1.00.

Issued with the Editorial Coöperation of Officers of Columbia University

Americana Germanica.—Founded in 1897; devoted to the comparative study of the literary, linguistic and other cultural relations of Germany and America; contains original researches, critical articles and reviews; contributing editors include W. H. Carpenter and Calvin Thomas. New York, The Macmillan Co.; quarterly (about 112 pp.), 75c.; per year, \$2.00.

American Anthropologist.—Founded in 1888; containing original contributions and reviews on anthropology; edited by a board, including Franz Boas; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons; quarterly, \$1.25; per year (about 800 pp.), \$4.00.

American Historical Review.—Founded in 1896; directed to promote the interests of historical study in the United States, it publishes reviews of important works, results of original research, documents for the use of investigators and news of the works of European scholars; six editors; including W. M. Sloane; The Macmillan Co.; quarterly; per year, \$3.00.

Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.—Founded in 1880; devoted to special articles on diseases of the mind and the nervous system; associate editor, M. A. Starr; New York, Dr. C. H. Brown; monthly; per year, \$3.00.

Modern Language Notes.—Founded in 1886; devoted to the interests of the academic study of English, German, and the Romance languages; associate editors include H. A. Todd; published by the editors at Baltimore; monthly, save from July to October, inclusive, 20c.; per year, \$1.50; foreign, \$1.75.

Psychological Review.—Founded in 1894; devoted to the publication of original researches in psychology, critical articles and reviews; edited by J. McK. Cattell and J. M. Baldwin (Princeton), with the coöperation of M. Allen Starr and others; published bi-monthly, with an annual index and numerous monograph supplements; New York, The Macmillan Co.; *The Review*, 75c.; per year (about 700 pp.) \$4.00; the *Index* (about 200 pp.), \$1.00; the *Monographs* (about 500 pp.), \$4.00 a volume.

Science.—Founded in 1883; devoted to the advancement of science; edited by J. McK. Cattell, with an editorial committee, including N. L. Britton, H. F. Osborn, R. S. Woodward and others; New York, The Macmillan Co.; weekly, 15c.; per year (about 2000 pp.), \$5.00.

Transactions of the American Mathematical Society.—Founded in 1900; devoted primarily to research in pure and applied mathematics; the official organ of the Society for the publication of important papers read before it; three editors, including T. S. Fiske; New York, The Macmillan Co.; quarterly; per year (about 500 pp.), \$5.00.

American Journal of Archaeology.—Founded in 1885; official journal of the Archaeological Institute of America, publishing papers of the Institute and of the Schools at Athens and Rome and annual reports of these bodies, and issuing special bulletins; associate editors include J. R. Wheeler; New York, The Macmillan Co.; quarterly, \$1.00; per year, \$5.00.

American Journal of Physiology.—Founded in 1898; edited for the American Physiological Society; contains original contributions on purely physiological subjects; seven editors, including R. H. Chittenden and F. S. Lee; Boston, Ginn & Co.; monthly; per year (about 500 pp.), \$5.00.

Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society.—Founded in 1891; a historical and critical review of mathematical science, containing also lists of new publications, notes on current events in the mathematical world and many short original articles; editors, F. N. Cole and others; New York, The Macmillan Co.; monthly, except July and August; per year (about 500 pp.), \$5.00.

Journal of Comparative Neurology.—Founded in 1891; devoted to the comparative study of the nervous system; includes original contributions, reviews and notices; associate editors include O. S. Strong, with collaboration of F. S. Lee and others; published at Granville, Ohio; quarterly; per year, \$3.50.

Journal of Experimental Medicine.—Founded in 1896; devoted to the interests of scientific medicine; associate editors include R. H. Chittenden and T. M. Prudden; New York, D. Appleton & Co.; per volume (6 parts, about 700 pp.), \$5.00.

V. STUDENT PUBLICATIONS AT COLUMBIA

The Columbia Spectator.—Changed in 1899 from a weekly to a semi-weekly newspaper; published each Tuesday and Friday throughout the college year; edited by a managing board of seven, assisted by an associate staff, averaging fourteen in number; eight pages; five cents a copy, two dollars a year.

The Columbia Literary Monthly.—Founded in 1893; a magazine exclusively literary, devoted chiefly to stories, verse, essays, editorials and book reviews; edited by a board, consisting generally of eight members, including a Barnard representative; monthly, November to June, forty pages; twenty cents a copy, one dollar and a half a year.

The Morningside.—Founded in 1896; an illustrated literary magazine, aiming chiefly to reflect the lighter and brighter side of Columbia life; edited by a board, averaging ten members, including a Barnard representative and an art editor; published every third week of the academic year, twenty pages; ten cents a copy, one dollar a year.

The Columbia Jester.—Founded in 1901; an illustrated comic paper; edited by a board of students; published twice a month during the college year; ten pages of reading matter and illustrations and a cartoon cover; ten cents a copy, one dollar and a half per year by mail.

The Barnard Bulletin.—Founded in 1901; a four-page sheet, issued weekly, containing a brief account of Barnard College news; five cents a copy, one dollar and a half a year.

The Columbia Law Review.—Founded in 1901; devoted to the publication of legal articles and book reviews by writers of recognized authority, and comment upon recent cases by the editors; conducted by a board of editors, averaging sixteen in number; monthly, November to June; seventy pages; thirty cents a copy, two dollars a year.

The Columbian.—The annual; a bound illustrated volume, containing statistics of athletics, fraternity membership, class achievements and other valuable information of student life in the University for the year just past; published the week before Christmas by a board of twelve editors from the junior class, six elected from Columbia College and six from the Schools of Applied Science. The twelfth volume was published by the class of 1902, at one dollar and a half.

The Mortarboard.—An annual corresponding to the Columbian, but more literary in character, including, besides the history of the junior class, poems, stories and sketches, and other reading matter; published early in the second term by a board of about eight, elected from the junior class of Barnard College; price, one dollar.

The Senior Class-book.—A book privately printed by the senior class of Columbia College, through an editorial board, and distributed on class-day. Revised by the class of 1899 and continued by the class of 1900 as the *Naughty-Naughtian*, and by the class of 1901 as the *1901 Class-Book*, including pictures and autobiographies of the members, letters from the faculty, and the class-day speeches. The 1901 book contains two hundred and twenty-five pages, is bound in cloth, and sells for five dollars.

VI. PUBLICATIONS BY OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

(ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENTS)

Anatomy

HUNTINGTON, Prof. Geo. S. The morphological significance of certain periclavicular supernumerary muscles. *Annals N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, xiv, No. 2, 53-67.—The morphological museum as an educational factor in the university system. *Science*, N. S., xiii, No. 329, 601-611.

PEDERSEN, Dr. V. C. Clinical Memorandum: Perforating gunshot wound of the chest with fracture of both bones of the left leg and lacerated wound of the right thigh; recovery. *Medical News*, lxxviii, No. 15, 581-583.

Architecture

WARE, Prof. W. R. Modern perspective. Second edition; revised, with 3 additional plates and an appendix. The Macmillan Co., 1900.

HAMLIN, Prof. A. D. F. Architecture of the Balkan peninsula; Byzantine architecture, Egyptian architecture and many short definitions in R. Sturgis's Dictionary of architecture, Vol. i. The Macmillan Company.—Evolution of decorative motives. *The American Architect*, September 15; lxix, 83-85; January 26; lxxi, 29-32; February 9; lxxi, 51-53.—Modern French architecture. *The Architectural Record*, October, x, 150-177.—Architectural beauties of the Pan-American Exposition. *The Connoisseur*, May; i, 25-28.

PARTRIDGE, W. T. Minor brick chateaux of France. *Brickbuilder*, 1900.—Brickwork of the royal chateaux of France. *Ibid.*, 1900.—Brickwork in Paris. *Ibid.*, 1901.

Astronomy

REES, Prof. J. K. Observations of November meteors, 1898, 1899 and 1900. *Popular Astronomy*, February; ix, 79-88.—Examination of Pleiades and Eros plates taken with the Crossley reflector of the Lick Observatory. *The Astrophysical Journal*, January; xiii, 48-62.—German scientific apparatus. *Science*, November; xii, 777-785.

JACOBY, Prof. Harold. The Rutherford photographic measures of the group of the Pleiades. (Second Paper) *Contributions from the Observatory of Columbia University*, No. 17, 1-24.—The astronomer's pole. *Popular Astronomy*, April; ix, 177-183.

HILL, Dr. Geo. W. Ptolemy's problem. *Astronomical Journal*, xxi, 33-35.—Normal positions of Ceres. *Astronomical Journal*, xxi, 51-54.

Botany

UNDERWOOD, Prof. L. M. A new Botrychium from Jamaica. *Fern Bulletin*, July; viii, 59-60.—Why Dryopteris and not Lastrea. *Fern Bulletin*, July; viii, 52-55.—Our native ferns and their allies. Sixth edition. Henry Holt & Co. Pp. viii, 158.—The last quarter. A reminiscence and an outlook. Address of

- retiring president of the Botanical Society of America. *Science*, August 2; xii, 161-170. Also separate as Publication 15 Botanical Society of America. Pp. 20.—The system of ferns proposed in "Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien." *Fernwort Papers*, December; 16-19.—A new *Adiantum* from New Mexico. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, January; xxviii, 46, 47.—Mycophagy and its literature. *Torreya*, April; i, 43-46.—The names of our ferns. *Botanical Gazette*, May; xxxi, 365, 366.—Suggestions for the study of the North American Boletaceae. *Contributions of the Department of Botany of Columbia University*, May; viii, 1-41.
- HOWE, Dr. M. A. The microscopical exhibit (N. Y. Botanical Garden). *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden*, November; ii, 168-170.—Review of Vermont Botanical Club's Flora of Vermont. *Torreya*, January; i, 10-12.—*Riccia Beyrichiana* and *Riccia dictyospora*. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, March; xxviii, 161-165.—Remarks on the use of Funaria hygrometrica in botanical teaching. *Torreya*, April; i, 39-41.—The Allen collection of Characeae. *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden*, April; ii, 52-54.—Review of Jepson's Flora of Middle Western California. *Torreya*, June; i, 69-70.—Observations on the algal Genera *Acicularia* and *Acetabulum*.—*Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, June; xxviii, 321-334, pl. 24 and 25.
- RICHARDS, Dr. H. M. A simple dynamometer. *Torreya*, January; Vol. i, No. 1.—A modified form of respiration apparatus. *Torreya*, March; Vol. i, No. 3.—A simple dynamometer (2d note). *Torreya*, April; Vol. i, No. 4.—*Ceramothamnion codii*. A new Rhodophyceous alga. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, May.—Reviews in *American Naturalist*.
- CURTIS, Dr. C. C. The work performed in transpiration and the resistance of stems. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, June; xxviii, 335-348.

Chemistry

- CHANDLER, Prof. C. F. President's annual address, delivered in the Royal Institution, London, July 18, 1900. *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, July 31, 1900; xix, 591.
- MILLER, Prof. E. H. Notes on assaying (with P. de P. Ricketts). 3d edition revised. John Wiley & Sons, 1900. Pp. 311.—Notes on lead and cadmium ferrocyanides (with H. Fisher). *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, September; 537.—Review of Waddell's School chemistry. *School of Mines Quarterly*, January.—Review of Treadwell's *Kurzes Lehrbuch der analytischen Chemie*. *School of Mines Quarterly*, April.
- BOGERT, Prof. M. T. (With A. H. Gotthelf.) The direct synthesis of ketodihydroquinazolines from orthoamino acids. *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, August; xxii, 522-534.
- VULTÉ, Dr. H. T. The chemistry of corn oil. (With Harriet W. Gibson.) *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, xxii, 453-467.—The nature and properties of corn oil. (With Harriet W. Gibson.) *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, xxiii, 1-10.—A comparison between bromine and iodine absorption figures of various oils. (With Lily Logan.) *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, xxiii, 156-159.
- TUCKER, S. A. The electrolysis of calcium chloride with reference to the formation of chlorate. (With H. R. Moody.) *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, November 30; xix, No. 11, 977-981.
- SHERMAN, Dr. H. C. On the determination of phosphoric acid as phosphomolybdic anhydride (with Henry St. John Hyde). *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, October; xxii, 652-658.—On the heat of combustion as a factor in the analytical examination of oils, and the heats of combustion of some commercial oils (with J. P. Snell). *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, March; xxiii, 164-172.—The effect of severe and prolonged exertion upon food consumption, digestion

and metabolism. (With W. O. Atwater.) Pp. 56. Washington, Gov. Printing Office. June.

TINGLE, Dr. Alfred. The synthesis of amines by the use of alkyl salicylates. *Am. Chem. Jour.*, February; xxv, 144-155.

JOÛET, Dr. C. H. The analysis of slags and cinders. *School of Mines Quarterly*, Nov. and Jan.

Comparative Literature

WOODBERRY, Prof. G. E. A century of achievement. Literature. *Harper's Weekly*, Nov. 17; xlv, 1079.—Introduction to Bacon's Essays. The century classics. The Century Co. MCM.

SPINGARN, Dr. J. E. American scholarship: Address delivered at the Sorbonne, July, 1900, before the congress of comparative history. *Annales Internationales d'Histoire: Congrès de Paris 1900*.—Festivities at Leyden: The University's 325th anniversary. *The N. Y. Evening Post*, July 10, 1900.—Vineyard Verses. *East and West*. August; i, 394-399.—Review of Vossler's Poetische Theorien in der italienischen Frührenaissance. *The Nation*, November 29; lxxi, 426-427.—Review of Croce's Tesi fondamentali di un'estetica. *The Nation*, November 15; lxxi, 386.—Review of Vossler's Italienische Literaturgeschichte. *The Nation*, April 4; lxxii, 277-278.—Review of Croce's Giambattista Vico, primo scopritore della vera scienza estetica. *The Nation*, July; lxxiii.—The new Hesperides: read before the society of Phi Beta Kappa at Columbia University, June 11. New York. Printed under the auspices of the New York Delta at the Laurentian Press, 1901.

Diseases of Children

JACOBI, Dr. Abraham. Amerikanische Briefe, v, vi, vii. *Deutsche Med. Woch.*, 1900, No. 24, 51; 1901, No. 2.—Artificial alimentation. *Pediatrics*, Nov. 1; x, No. 9. Congrès international de médecine (Section de médecine de l'enfance, 1900).—Künstliche Kinderernährung. *Archiv für Kinderheilkunde*; xxxi.—Treatment of influenza in children. *Med. News*, December 15.—La Médecine et les médecins dans les Etats Unis. *Le Bulletin Médical*; No. 64.—American medicine and the American medical profession. *Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*, August.—German text-books half a century ago. History and reminiscences. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, April 13.

HUBER, Dr. Francis. Diagnosis and treatment of adenoids by the general practitioner. *Archives of Pediatrics*, March; 181-9.—Persistence of symptoms after removal of adenoids and tonsils—causes of. *Pediatrics*, xi, No. 5, 161-6.

Economics and Social Science

MAYO-SMITH, Prof. R. Review of Ely's Monopolies and trusts, Gunton's Trusts and the public and The industrial commission's report on trusts. *Political Science Quarterly*, September; xv, 547-551.—Review of Jenks' The trust problem. *Political Science Quarterly*, December; xv, 736-739.

SELIGMAN, Prof. E. R. A. Report of the committee of economists on the dismissal of Professor Ross, p. 15.—The French colonial fiscal system. Essays in Colonial Finance, *Publications of the American Economic Association*, 3d series, i, 21-39.—Discussion of the President's Address on economic theory and political morality. *Publications of the American Economic Association*, 3d series, i, 80-84.—Recent discussion of tax reform. *Political Science Quarterly*, December; xv, 629-646.—Testimony before the industrial commission on transportation. *Report of the Industrial Commission*; iv, 598-617.—The taxation of quasi-public corporations. *Publications of the American Economic Association*, February; 3d series, ii, 107-112.—The next decade of economic theory. *Publications of the American Economic Association*, February; 3d series, ii, 247-249.—The proposed tax-legislation

- in New York. *The Evening Post*, February 19.—Government ownership of quasi-public corporations. *Guntion's Magazine*, April; xx, 305-322.—Are economic forces making for progress? *The Ethical Record*, February; ii, 103-106.—State taxation of inter-state properties. *Publications of the Michigan Political Science Association*, iv, 19-28.—The general problem of tax reform. *Publications of the Michigan Political Science Association*, iv, 59-65.—Social elements in the theory of value. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, May; xv, 321-347.—Review of Wilcken's *Griechische Ostraka aus Aegypten und Nubien*.—*Political Science Quarterly*, September; xv, 556-557.—Review of Schmoller's *Grundriss der allgemeinen Volkswirtschaftslehre*. *Political Science Quarterly*, December; xv, 428-732.—Review of Hunter's *A history of British India*. *Political Science Quarterly*, June; xvi, 354-358.
- GIDDINGS, Prof. F. H. The principles of sociology. Japanese translation. Tokio. 1900.—A political programme. *The Independent*, Sept. 27; lii, No. 2704, 2305-2307.—Student life in New York. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, December; iii, 1-10.—Modern sociology. *The International Monthly*, November; ii, 536-554.—The term race. *Science*, April 26; N. S., xliii, No. 330, 662-663.—The economic ages. *Political Science Quarterly*, xvi, No. 2.—Review of Kelly's *Government or human evolution*. *Ibid.*, xv, No. 4, 710-713.—Review of Coste's *L'experience des peuples*. *Ibid.*, xvi, No. 1, 177-178.—Review of Rhys's *The Welsh people*. *Ibid.*, xvi, No. 2.
- CLARK, Prof. J. B. Reviews of Conant's *United States in the Orient*, Brooks Adams' *America's economic supremacy*, Josiah Strong's *Expansion under new world conditions*. *Political Science Quarterly*, March; xvi, 142-144.—Review of Gonner's *Social philosophy of Rodbertus*. *Ibid.*, June; xvi, 365-366.—Trade relations with South America. *The Criterion*, May.—How not to deal with trusts. *The Independent*, April 2; liii, 929-930.—How to deal with trusts. *The Independent*, May 2; liii.—Expansion and its probable effects. *Ethical Record*, February; ii, 106-110.
- DAY, A. M. Editor of *Political Science Quarterly* and COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY.—Review of Veblen's *Theory of the leisure class*. *Political Science Quarterly*, June; xvi, 367-369.
- BAYLES, Dr. G. J. American Ecclesiology. *Proceedings American Historical Association*, 1900.

Engineering Electrical

- CROCKER, Prof. F. B. Electrical notes in Japan and China. *The Columbia Engineer*, 1900; 76-91.—The electrical distribution of power in workshops. *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, January; cli, 1-7.—Electrochemistry and electrometallurgy. *The School of Mines Quarterly*, January; xxii, 119-139.—Review of Dr. Gray's *Familiar talks on science*. *Science*, March 29; xliii, 505-6.—Electric lighting. Vol. ii, Distributing system and lamps. Van Nostrand. Pp. vi, 505.
- SEVER, Prof. G. F. Electrical engineering laboratory experiments. Part I. Pp. 51.—Electricity and electrical exhibits at the Pan-American exposition. Pp. 16.
- TOWNSEND, F. Alternating current laboratory experiments and commercial tests. *School of Mines Quarterly*, xxii, No. 1.

Engineering Mechanical

- CATHCART, Prof. W. L. The powering of ships. *School of Mines Quarterly*, January; xxii, 163-222.

English

- CARPENTER, Prof. G. R. Elements of rhetoric and English composition. Second high school courses. The Macmillan Co. Pp. vii, 140.—Notes for teachers of English composition. The Macmillan Co. Pp. 29.—The vernacu-

lar versus the classical languages as a means of mental discipline. *COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY*, June; iii, 209-219.

MATTHEWS, Prof. Brander. The historical novel and other essays. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo., pp. 321.—French dramatists of the nineteenth century (3d ed. enlarged). Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo., pp. viii, 321.—Introduction to American literature (New ed. revised). American Book Company. 12mo., pp. 256.—The philosophy of the short story. Longmans, Green & Co. 16mo., pp. 83.—Notes on speech-making. Longmans, Green & Co. 16mo., pp. 92.—The study of fiction, contributed to Counsel upon the reading of books. Houghton, Mifflin & Company. 8vo., pp. 173-212.—Introduction to great plays, French and German (The World's Great Books). D. Appleton & Co. iii-ix, pp. 410.—In a hansom. *Harper's Magazine*, August.—The future literary center of the English language. *The Bookman*, November.—Americanisms once more. *The Cosmopolitan*, January.—Review of Wendell's Literary history of America. *The Bookbuyer*, January.—Suggestions for teachers of American literature. *Educational Review*, January.—Romance against romanticism. *The Bookman*, January.—Questions of usage. *Harper's Magazine*, February.—The English language in America. *Scribners*, March.—The importance of the folk theater. *The Cosmopolitan*, March.—The English language; its debt to King Alfred. *Harper's Magazine*, June.

TRENT, Prof. W. P. Introductions to Balzac's *Comédie humaine*. Crowell & Co., 32 vols.—Introduction to Historic towns of Southern states. Putnam's Sons. Pp. 9.—Wm. Frederic Harrison's *Essays*. *The Forum*, September.—Gleanings from an old Southern newspaper. *Atlantic*, September.—War and civilization. *Sewanee Review*, October.—A new south view of reconstruction. *Sewanee Review*, January.—Balzac's *Eugénie Grandet*. *Chautauquan*, May.—Wendell's History of American literature. *Educational Review*, June.—Robertson's *The Inlander*. *Bookbuyer*, April.—Jonathan Edwards. *Churchman*, May.

BREWSTER, W. T. Carlyle's Essay on Burns. The Globe School Book Company. Pp. xx, 108.

Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases

HAYDEN, Dr. J. R. Extravasation of urine. *Med. Rec.*, July 28, 1900.—Conservatism in the diagnosis and treatment of prostatic hypertrophy. *Ibid.*, March 23.—Treatment of stricture of the urethra. *Med. News*.—Rupture of the urethra. A report of cases. *Med. Rec.*

Geology

HOLLICK, Dr. Arthur. Drift and kame deposits on the line of the south side boulevard. *Proc. Nat. Sci. Assn. Staten Island*, April; vii, 37.—Review of John R. Freeman's Report upon New York's water supply, etc., *Ibid.*, October; vii, 45-46.—Some recent finds of fossiliferous drift boulders. *Ibid.*, December; viii, 1, 2.—The relation between forestry and geology in New Jersey. (Final report) *Annual Report State Geologist of New Jersey for 1899* [1900]. *Report on Forests*, 175-201; with map.—A reconnaissance of the Elizabeth Islands. *Annals N. Y. Acad. of Sci.*, January; xiii, 389-418, pls. viii-xv.—An example of deductive reasoning. *Plant World*, December; iii, 184-185.—Notes on some Staten Island birds. *Proc. Nat. Sci. Assn., Staten Island*, April; viii, 12, 13.—Review of Heinrich Ries's *Clays of New York: their properties and uses*. *Ibid.*, May 11; viii, 15, 16.—Discovery of a mastodon's tooth and the remains of a boreal vegetation in a swamp on Staten Island, N. Y. *Annals N. Y. Acad. of Sci.*, June; xiv, 67, 68.

VAN INGEN, Gilbert. The siluric fauna near Batesville, Ark. *School of Mines Quarterly*, xxii, 318-329, 2 figs.—Paleozoic faunas of northwestern

New Jersey. *Science*, December; N. S., xii, 923-924.—Notes on Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian faunas of New Jersey, and Orange County, N. Y. *American Geologist*, January; xxvii, 42-43.—A method of facilitating photography of fossils.—*Science*, May; xiii, 710.

Germanic Languages and Literatures

CARPENTER, Prof. W. H. Review of Bugge's *Home of the Eddic poems*. *The Nation*, August 2; li, 96.—The late Henry Villard. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, December; iii, 35-39.—Introduction to Lettsom's *Nibelungenlied*. Colonial Press. N. Y., 1901.

HERVEY, W. A. Vocabulary to Schiller's *Maria Stuart*, ed. E. S. Joynes. Henry Holt & Co. 267-350.—Vocabulary to Schiller's *Jungfrau von Orleans*, ed. A. B. Nichols. Henry Holt & Co. 239-309.—Supplementary exercises to Thomas's *Practical German grammar*. Henry Holt & Co. Pp. vi + 174.

TOMBO, Dr. Rudolf, Jr. Translation of Gustav Ruemelin's *Das Verhältnis der Politik zur Moral*, edited with an introduction and notes by Frederick W. Holls. The Macmillan Co. Pp. 125.—Ossian in Germany: Bibliography, general survey, Ossian's influence upon Klopstock and the bards. Columbia University Press. Pp. 157, index.—Secretary of COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY.—Editor of *The Shield*, a magazine published quarterly in the interests of Theta Delta Chi.

REMY, Dr. A. F. J. The influence of Persian literature on the German poet Platen. *Journ. Am. Oriental Soc.*, xxi, 2, 40, 41.

Greek

WHEELER, Prof. J. R., Notes on the so-called Capuchin plans of Athens. *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, xii.—A bronze statue of Heracles in Boston. *American Journal of Archaeology*, second series, v, 29.

EARLE, Prof. M. L. The Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles. American Book Company. Pp. 330.—On the supplementary signs of the Greek alphabet. *American Journal of Archaeology*, second series, iv, 175 sq.—Miscellanea Critica. *Trans. Am. Philol. Assn.*, xxxi.

Gynecology

OASTLER, Dr. F. R. Asepsis and antisepsis. International textbook of surgery, Chap. xi, 99, 263-306.

History and Political Philosophy

SLOANE, Prof. W. M. Bismarck as a maker of empire. *Polit. Sci. Quart.*, Dec.; xv, 647-666.

OSGOOD, Prof. H. L. The society of dissenters founded in New York in 1769. *American Historical Review*, April; vi, 498-507.—Review of Lapsley's *County Palatine of Durham*. *Polit. Sci. Quart.*, September; xvi, 564-567.

DUNNING, Prof. W. A. Contrasts and parallels in American politics, 1800-1900. *Bookman*, November; xii, 257-264.—Review of Loos's *Studies in the politics of Aristotle and the Republic of Plato*. *Annals Am. Acad. Polit. and Social Science*, October; xvi, 473-475.—Review of Gierke's *Political theories of the Middle Age*, trans. by Maitland. *Polit. Sci. Quart.*, March; xvi, 175-177.

ROBINSON, Prof. J. H. Popular histories, their defects and possibilities. *International Monthly*, July; ii, 47-73.—Neglect of the church in history. *Polit. Sci. Quart.*, December; xv, 667-674.—Review of Taylor's *Classical heritage of the middle ages*. *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, June; ix, 589-590.

SHEPHERD, Dr. W. R. *Etats Unis. Revue politique et parlementaire*, February; xxvii, 422-441; June; xxviii, 645-656.—Record of political events. *Polit. Sci. Quart.*, December; xv, 746-768; June; xvi, 370-392.—Review of Reinach's

World politics at the end of the nineteenth century, as influenced by the oriental situation. *Ibid.*, December; xv, 719-722.

Laryngology

LEFFERTS, Prof. G. M. Reviews, critical notes and abstracts of American laryngological current literature.—American editor of *Internationales Centralblatt für Laryngologie und verwandte Wissenschaften*. (Berlin.)

Latin

EGBERT, Prof. J. C., Jr. Review of Pierre Gusman's *Pompeii*. *The Bookman*, May; xiii, 243.—Archaeological news (Roman epigraphy). *American Journal of Archaeology*, October-December; iv, January-March; v.—Review of Man's *Pompeii*. *The Bookman*, February; xii, 48.

MCCREA, Prof. N. G. Review of Bennett and Bristol's *Teaching of Latin and Greek in secondary schools*. *Educ. Rev.*, June; xxii, 85-91.

KNAPP, Dr. Charles. An introduction to Virgil's *Aeneid*. Scott, Foresman and Co., Chicago. Pp. 103.

OLCOTT, Dr. G. N. Review of Wickhoff's *Roman art*. *The Bookman*, March; xiii, 74-77.

Law—Private

BURDICK, Prof. F. M. *Cases on the law of sales*. 2d ed. Little, Brown & Co. Pp. xiii, 792.—*The law of sales of personal property*. 2d ed. Little, Brown & Co.—Conditions and warranties in the sale of goods. *Columbia Law Review*, February; i, 71-93.

Law (Public) and Jurisprudence

SMITH, Prof. Munroe. *Germany in the nineteenth century*. The Nineteenth Century, a review of progress. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. 46-62.

MOORE, Prof. J. B. A hundred years of American diplomacy, Report of the American Bar Association, 1900. *Harvard Law Review*, November; xiv, 165, 183.—The effect of war on public debts and on treaties. The case of the Spanish indemnity. *Columbia Law Review*, April; i, 209-223.

Library

CANFIELD, J. H. Wanted—a teacher. *Educational Review*, December; xx, 433-443.—The average young man and his library. *Cosmopolitan*, April; xxx, 609-612.—Funston—A Kansas Product. *Review of Reviews*, May; xxiii, 577-579.

SIMKHOVITCH, Vladimir Gr. Article "Mir," *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, herausgegeben von Conrad, Lexis, Elster and Loening. 2d ed., Vol. v. Jena, 1901. 786-803.—Zwei Bücher über die Marxistische Weltanschauung. *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, 3d series, xix, 406-412.—The new ethical trend of the German social democracy. *The Ethical Record*, i, No. 2, 38-41.—Review of Nicolaj-On's *Volkswirtschaft in Russland*. München, 1899. *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, 3d series, xix, 555-556.—Review of Tugan-Baranowski's *Geschichte der russischen Fabrik*, 1900. *Political Science Quarterly*, 1901, 153-155.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

PEABODY, Prof. G. L. A case of aestivo-autumnal fever with unusual symptoms. *Medical Record*, January; Vol. 59, 3-4.—Some fallacies of therapeutics. *Ibid.*, March; Vol. 59, 481-485.

Mathematics

- FISKE, Prof. T. S. Editor of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, Vol. ii.
- COLE, Prof. F. N. Secretary's report of the meetings of the American mathematical society. *Bull. Am. Math. Soc.*, vii, 1-14, 113-120, 199-210, 289-297; *Science*, xii, 129-131, 764-765, xiii, 102-104, 429-430.—Editor of the *Bull. Am. Math. Soc.*, second series, vii, 1-500.
- KEYSER, C. J. Review of Murray's Plane trigonometry. *Science*, January 4; N. S., xiii, No. 314, 25.—Theorems concerning positive definitions of finite assemblage and infinite assemblage. *Bull. Am. Math. Soc.*, February; 2d series, vii, No. 5, 218-226.
- KASNER, Dr. E. The invariant theory of the inversion group: geometry upon a quadric surface. *Trans. Am. Math. Soc.*, October; i, 430-498.—Reports of the April meeting of the Am. Math. Soc. *Bull. Am. Math. Soc.*, June, vii, 373-381; *Science*, May 10; xiii, 744, 745.—The algebraic potential curves. *Bull. Am. Math. Soc.*, June; vii, 387-394.
- ANDREWS, Grace. The primitive double minimal surface of the seventh class and its conjugate. Pp. 30, 2 plates. New York, 1901.

Mechanics

- WOODWARD, Prof. R. S. Reviews of Memoirs presented to the Cambridge Philosophical Society on the occasion of the jubilee of Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart.; Scientific papers by Peter Guthrie Tait, Vol. ii; Papers on mechanical and physical subjects, by Osborne Reynolds. *Science*, N. S., xii, 481-484.—Postępy matematyki stosowanej w xix stuleciu. *Wiadomości Matematyczne*, tom v, zeszyt 1-2-3, 17-51. (Address on the nineteenth century's progress in applied mathematics. Translated by Dr. S. Dickstein.)—Observation and experiment. (Presidential address before the New York Academy of Sciences). *Science*, N. S., xiii, No. 327, 521-530.

Metallurgy

- HOWE, Prof. H. M. The relative corrosion of wrought iron, soft steel and nickel steel. *The Eng. and Min. Jour.*, lxx, 188.—Notes on the progress of iron and steel metallurgy in 1899. *The Mineral Industry*, viii, 338.—The influence of silicon and sulphur on the condition of carbon in cast-iron. *Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng.*, xxx.—The constitution of cast-iron with remarks on current opinions concerning it. *Ibid.*, xxxi.
- STRUTHERS, Dr. Joseph. (With R. P. Rothwell) The mineral industry, its statistics, technology and trade in the United States and other countries, to the end of 1900, Vol. ix, 8vo. Scientific Publishing Company, New York and London. Pp. 986.

Mineralogy

- LUQUER, Dr. Lea McI. Notes on recent mineralogical literature (with A. J. Moses). *Journal of Applied Microscopy*, iii, 942-945, 1041, 1071-1073, 1105-1106, 1144, 1244-1226, 1312-1313.

Mining

- MUNROE, Prof. H. S. A laboratory classifier. *School of Mines Quarterly*, April; xxii, 303-305.—A laboratory slime table. *Ibid.*, 306-307.

Neurology

- STARR, Prof. M. A. Two cases of tumor of the spinal cord with successful operations. Report of the New York Neurological Society. *The New York Medical Record*, January 5; lix, 31-33.—Brain diseases, diagnosis of local lesions. Reference handbook of the medical sciences, Vol. ii, 282-

294. Wm. Wood & Co., 1901.—The Vanderbilt Clinic. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, iii, 118-123.—The toxic origin of neurasthenia and melancholia. *The New York Medical Record*, May 11; lix, 840-845.
- BAILEY, Dr. P. Editor, Atlas and epitome of diseases caused by accidents. Trans. from the German of Dr. Golebiewski. W. B. Saunders & Co. Pp. 549.—Operative paralysis of the spinal accessory nerve. *Annals of Surgery*, May.—The etiology of mental deficiency. *Phila. Med. Journal*, May 11.
- FERRIS, Dr. A. W. Fifty-one articles on medicine, diseases, drugs, hygiene, sanitation, dietetics and allied subjects in *The International Year Book for 1900*.—Midwinter musings of an alliterative astronomer. *The Knickerbocker*, N. Y. University, November; ii, 1, 4.
- CUNNINGHAM, Dr. R. H. Physiological effects of preparations of the ductless glands. *Med. News*, July 21, 1900.
- BONAR, Dr. A. B. A case of primary progressive muscular dystrophy of the facio-scapulo-humeral type of Landouzy and Déjerine. *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, October; xxvii, 547-550.—A study of the cases of tabes dorsalis in Professor M. A. Starr's Clinic, Columbia University, from January, 1888, to January, 1901. *Ibid.*, May; xxviii, 259-273.—Review of Letchworth's Care and treatment of epileptics. *Ibid.*, xxvii, 617.—Review of Berkley's Treatise on mental diseases. *Ibid.*, xxviii, 57.—Review of Havelock Ellis' Studies in the psychology of sex. *Ibid.*, xxvii, 251.—Review of Oppenheim's Diseases of the nervous system. *Ibid.*, xxviii, 327.—Review of Nathan Oppenheim's The care of the child in health. *Ibid.*, xxviii, 329.—Periscope articles. *Ibid.*, xxxvii, 644, 662; xxviii, 43, 48, 51, 118.—Monthly bibliography of American neurology and psychiatry. *Ibid.*, xxvii and xxviii, pp. xviii and xx.—Monthly notes and news (5 pages). *Ibid.*—Unsigned editorials, book reviews and abstracts in the *Medical News*.
- JELLIFFE, Dr. S. E. Notes on the pharmacognosy of digitalis. *Druggists Circular*, September; xlv, 176-178.—Home care of the sick. *The Puritan*, October.—Microscopy of animal hairs and wools (with E. Molwitz, Phar.D.). *Jour. of Pharmacology*, August, September, October, November; viii.—Review of J. Collins's The treatment of diseases of the nervous system. *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, January; lix.—Review of Bourneville's Recherches cliniques et thérapeutiques sur l'épilepsie, l'hystérie et l'idiotie. *Ibid.*, March; 184.—Review of Jean Lépine's Études sur les hématomylies. *Ibid.*, April; 251.—Review of Hughes's Die Mimik des Menschen auf Grund voluntarischer Psychologie. *Ibid.*, April; 253.—Review of Laehr's Die Literatur der Psychiatrie, Neurologie und Psychologie von 1459-1799. *Ibid.*, February; 174.—Also editor *Medical News*, N. Y.—Associate editor, *Journal Nervous and Mental Disease*, *Journal of Pharmacology*.—Associate in Therapeutics, *American Journal Medical Sciences*.
- HART, Dr. T. S. Multiple neuritis and haematoporphyrinuria following the prolonged ingestion of trional. *Am. Jour. Med. Sciences*, April; cxxi, 435-440.

Obstetrics

- CRAGIN, Prof. E. B. Metrorrhagia due to inflammatory processes within the pelvis. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March 2.—Cesarean section. *N. Y. Med. Record*, May 4.

Ophthalmology

- KNAPP, Prof. Herman. Editor *Archives of Ophthalmology*, bimonthly, copiously illustrated numbers (founded 1869).—*Archives of Otolaryngology*, in the same way.—Several articles on ophthalmological subjects in the above journals.
- MAY, Dr. C. H. A manual of diseases of the eye. Wm. Wood & Co. Pp. xlii, 406.—A manual of diseases of the eye. Wm. Wood & Co. Pp. xiv, 416. Second edition, revised.—Review of American and English ophthalmic liter-

- ature. *Annals of Ophthalmology*, July; ix, 458-486. October; ix, 613-642. January; x, 48-92, April, x.
- CLAIBORNE, Dr. J. H. Infantile amaurotic family idiocy. Report of a case and its autopsy. *Pediatrics*, x, 1.
- HOLDEN, Dr. W. A. Chapters on syphilis of eye and ear in Prof. Taylor's Treatise on genito-urinary and venereal diseases. Lea Bros., 1900.—On gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis. *Med. News*, May 18.—Various book reviews and translations in *Archives of Ophthalmology*.

Oriental Languages—Indo-Iranian

- JACKSON, Prof. A. V. W. Time analysis of Sanskrit plays. Second series. *Jour. Am. Oriental Soc.*, xxi, 88-108.—The religion of the Achaemenian kings. First series. The religion according to the inscriptions . . . with an appendix by Dr. Louis H. Gray. *Ibid.*, 160-184.—Bibliography. *Iranisch. Indogermanische Forschungen*, xi, 155-159.—Max Müller and his work. *The Forum*, January; xxx, 620-629.—The Parsi Towers of Silence. *The Nation*, June 8.—Lexical and grammatical notes, in *Cama Memorial Volume*, 130-133. Bombay, 1900.
- GRAY, Dr. I. H. Contributions to Avestan syntax: The preterite tenses of the indicative. *Jour. Am. Oriental Soc.*, xxi, 112-145.

Orthopaedic Surgery

- GIBNEY, Prof. V. P. A simple and efficient treatment of talipes calcaneus paralyticus in young children. *Med. News*, September 15.—The treatment of rheumatic and allied diseases complicated by deformity. *Med. Record*, March.—Department of orthopedic surgery in Gould's American year-book, 1900-1901. Saunders.
- WHITMAN, Dr. Royal. A treatise on orthopaedic surgery. Lea Bros. & Co. Pp. 650; 447 illustrations.—Bow leg. Ref. handbook of the med. sciences, Vol. ii.

Otology

- BUCK, Prof. A. H. Editor of the revised edition of the Ref. handbook of the med. sciences. Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y., Vol. i, pp. 798, Vol. ii, pp. 839.
- LEWIS, Dr. Robert, Jr. Anatomy and physiology of auricle. Ref. handbook of the med. sciences. Vol. i, 636-640.

Pathology

- HODENFYL, Dr. E. Endothelioma of the breast. *Proc. N. Y. Pathological Soc.*, 1901; New series, i, 1.
- LARKIN, Dr. J. H. Congenital stenosis of the pylorus. *Ibid.*, April; New series, i, 3.—Two cases of necrotic broncho-pneumonia, with streptothrix (with Charles Norris, M.D.). *Jour. Exp. Med.*, October 25; v, 2, 155.
- LARTIGAU, Dr. A. J. Bacteriology of the bacillus influenzae. *Med. News*, December 15; lxxvii, 928.—Bacteriology, etiology, pathology of tuberculosis. Twentieth century practice medicine. Wm. Wood & Co., xx, 3-139.—Gonorrhoeal endocarditis. *Am. Jour. Med. Sciences*, January; cxxxi, 1, 52.—Typhoid pleurisy. *Ibid.*, January.—Review of Dr. Lutand's Manual complet de gynécologie médical et chirurgicale. *Albany Med. Annals*, January.
- HISS, Dr. P. H., Jr. Serum globulin and diphtheric antitoxin. A comparative study of the amount of globulin in normal and antitoxic sera and the relation of the globulins to the antitoxic bodies. *Jour. Exp. Med.*, October; i, 47-67. (With J. P. Atkinson).—Studies in the bacteriology of typhoid fever, with special reference to its pathology, diagnosis and hygiene. *Med. News*, May 11; lxxviii, 19, 728-741.
- WADSWORTH, Dr. Augustus. Puerperal infection. *Am. Jour. Obstetrics*, May; xliii, No. 4.

- WOOD, Dr. F. C. The Diazo reaction in urine in the prognosis of phthisis. *Proc. N. Y. Path. Soc.*, April; new series, 1, 3.—Sarcomatosis of the vertebrae simulating tuberculous osteitis in a case of pulmonary tuberculosis. (With T. Halsted Myers, M.D.), *Med. Rec.*, September; lviii, 394.
- BATES, Dr. W. H. Secondary cataract, an experimental study. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, July; lxxii.
- FREEBORN, Dr. G. C. The cell. Ref. handbook of the med. sciences. Wm. Wood & Co., Vol. ii.—Notes on the preparation of haematin staining solutions and on the technique of staining. *Jour. Applied Microscopy*, iii, 11.
- BOVAIRD, Dr. David. Primary splenomegaly. *Am. Jour. Med. Sciences*, October; cxx, 377.
- MOSKOWITZ, Dr. A. Tetanus. *Annals of Surgery*, xxxii, 219.
- NORRIS, Dr. Charles, (with J. H. Larkin, M.D.) Two cases of necrotic broncho-pneumonia with streptothrix. *Jour. Exp. Med.*, October; v, 2, 155.
- MELTZER, Dr. S. J. An experimental contribution to the knowledge of the toxicology of potassium chlorate. Jacobi Festschrift, 156.—Is living animal tissue capable of neutralizing the effects of strychnine and venom? An experimental study. *Med. News*, November; lxxvii, 685 (with G. Langmann, M.D.).
- LANGMANN, Dr. G. Poisonous snakes and snake poison. *Med. Record*, September; lviii, 401.

Philosophy and Education

- BUTLER, Prof. Nicholas Murray. The educational revival. *The Churchman*, August 4.—The college entrance examination board for the middle states and Maryland. *Regent's Bulletin*, No. 51, 286-292, 302-6.—Report upon the organization of the college entrance examination board for the middle states and Maryland. *Proc. of the Assn. of Colleges and Preparatory Schools for the Middle States and Maryland* for 1900.—President Gilman's administration at the Johns Hopkins University. *Review of Reviews*, January; 49-53.—The department of philosophy at Columbia. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, March; 146-151.—Review of Thwing's College administration. *Educ. Rev.*, May; 519-20.—Editor of *The Educational Review*, Vols. xx and xxi, 540 pp. each.—Editor, with introduction, of Redway's New basis of geography (Teachers' Professional Library). The Macmillan Co. Pp. ix, 228.—Editor, with introduction, of Shaw's School hygiene (Teachers' Professional Library). The Macmillan Co. Pp. viii, 255.

Physics

- ROOD, Prof. O. N. Experiments on high electrical resistance. Part 1st. *Am. Jour. Science*, October; x, 285-294.
- HALLOCK, Prof. Wm. The requirements in physics of the college examination board. Physics Club of N. Y., Proceedings of the meeting, December.—The coming electrical age.. *New York Herald*, December 30.—Electrical prospects, remarks at annual dinner American institute electrical engineers, January 20. *Electrical World and Engineer*, xxxvii, 112.—Very on Atmospheric radiation. *Am. Jour. Science*, xi, 230.
- PARKER, Dr. H. C. A new method for the calibration of standard rheostats. *Bull. Am. Phys. Soc.*, 1, 3, 39-42.—The percentage bridge and its applications. *Proc. Am. Assn. Adv. Science*, xlix, 74-76.
- DAY, Dr. W. S. A new method of measuring the resistance of a galvanometer. *Phys. Rev.*, October; xi, 251-254.
- PEGRAM, G. B. Note on radio-active minerals. *Science*, February 15.
- DAVIS, Dr. B. A new effect produced by stationary sound waves. *Am. Jour. Science*, September; x, 231-236.

Physiological Chemistry

- CHITTENDEN, Dr. R. H. Aliment. Ref. handbook of the med. sciences. Wm. Wood & Co., 1, 173-179.—The method of teaching physiological chemistry. *Phila. Med. Jour.*, September.—The practical college course for young men. *Sat. Eve. Post*, cxxiii, 17, 6.
- GIES, Dr. W. J. Notes on the constituents of ligament and tendon. *Proc. Am. Assn. Adv. Sci.*, 1900; 123.—New methods for the separation of some constituents of ossein. *Ibid.*, 131.—The composition of the endosperm and milk of the cocoanut (with J. E. Kirkwood). *Ibid.*, 275.—Über den Einfluss von Protoplasma-Giften auf die Lymphbildung; with a note, Einiges über Lymphbildung nach dem Tode (with Dr. Leon Asher). *Zeitsch. für Biologie*, November; xl, 180-207.—Physiological and toxicological effects of tellurium compounds, with a special study of their influence on nutrition (with L. D. Mead). *Am. Jour. Physiology*, March; v, 104.—Does muscle contain mucin? (with G. A. Fried). *Proc. Am. Physiol. Soc.*, December; *Am. Jour. of Physiol.*, March; v, p. x.—Methods of preparing elastin, with some facts regarding ligament mucin (with A. N. Richards). *Ibid.*, p. xi.—Changes in the composition of the cocoanut during germination (with J. E. Kirkwood). *Ibid.*, p. xiv.—A further study of the glucoproteid in bone (with P. B. Hawk). *Ibid.*, p. xv.—Some facts regarding "ureine" (with A. F. Chace). *Med. Rec.*, March; lix, 329.—The toxicology of tellurium compounds, with notes on the therapeutic value of tellurates. *Phila. Med. Jour.*, March; vii, 566.—A note on the excretion of kynurenic acid. *Am. Jour. Physiol.*, April; v, 191.—An extreme case of simple anæmia (with Dr. Rolfe Floyd). *Med. Rec.*, April; lix, 650.—An improved method of preparing and preserving meat for use in metabolism experiments. *Am. Jour. Physiol.*, May; v, 235.—The composition of yellow fibrous connective tissue (with G. W. Vandegrift). *Am. Jour. Physiol.*, June; v, 287.
- RICHARDS, Dr. A. N. Methods of preparing elastin, with some facts regarding ligament mucin (with Wm. J. Gies). *Am. Jour. Physiol.*, March; v, p. xi.—Report of the 13th annual meeting of the Am. Physiol. Soc. *Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.*, January; cxliv, 91, 116.
- CUTTER, Wm. D. Über die Abhängigkeit der Speichelabsonderung von der Zusammensetzung des Blutes. *Zeitsch. für Biologie*, xl, 535-559.—Effets du travail de certains groupes musculaires sur d'autres groupes qui ne font aucun travail. *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, cxxxi, No. 10.

Practice of Medicine

- KINNICUTT, Prof. F. P. Orchitis and epididymitis in typhoid fever. *Trans. Assn. Am. Physicians*, xvi.
- SWIFT, Dr. G. M. The care of children with mitral lesions. *Arch. of Pediatrics*, February.
- DOW, Dr. E. LeR. Statistics and review of all cases admitted into the hospital for scarlet fever and diphtheria patients. *Annual Report of the Hospital for S. F. and D. Patients*, 1901.

Psychology and Anthropology

- CATTELL, Prof. J. McKeen. On relations of time and space in vision. *Psychol. Rev.*, vii., 325-343.—Vision with the moving eye. *Ibid.*, 507-508.—Psychological tests on abnormal individuals. *Ibid.*, 165-166.—New methods of demonstrating psychological phenomena with the stereopticon. *Proc. Am. Assn. Adv. Science*, xlix, 293. Editor of the *Psychological Review* (with Professor Baldwin, of Princeton). Vols. vii and viii. *Psychological Index*, Vol. vii. *Monograph Supplements*, Vols. xv and xvi.—Editor of *Science*, N. S., Vols. xii and xiii.—Editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*, Vols. xlvii,

- xlviii and xlix.—Editor of The Science Series. Comparative physiology of the brain and comparative psychology. By Jacques Loeb. Putnam, pp. x, 309.
- BOAS, Prof. Franz. Religious beliefs of the central Eskimo. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, October; 624-631.—Sketch of the Kwakiutl language. *Am. Anthropologist*, N. S., ii, 708-721.—The mind of primitive man. *Science*, N. S., xiii, 281-289.—A bronze fragment from British Columbia. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, xiv, 51-52.—A. J. Stone's Measurements of natives of the Northwest Territories. *Ibid.*, xiv, 53-68.
- FARRAND, Prof. L. Traditions of the Chilcotin Indians. *Memoirs Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, iv, 1-54.—The American psychological association. *Science*, February 8; xiii, 211-214.

Romance Languages and Literatures

- COHN, Prof. Adolphe. Literary Paris. *Bookman*, July, 1900, xi, 480-483; September, xii, 63-65; October, 163-165; November, 276-278; December, 395-397; January, 508-511; February, 611-613; March, xiii, 76-78; April, 179-181; May, 277-280; June, 379-381.—Review of Coubertin's France since 1814. *Polit. Science Quart.*, December; xv, 723-725.—Review of Fouillée's *Les études classiques et la démocratie*; *psychologie du peuple français*; *la France au point de vue moral*. *Educ. Rev.*, February; xxi, 200-203.—Editor Silver series of modern language text books.—Editor Col. Univ. Studies in Romance Philol. and Lit.
- SPERANZA, Prof. C. L. Review of Loiseaux' *An elementary grammar of the Spanish language*. *Bookman*, February; xii, 588-589.
- LOISEAUX, L. A. *An elementary grammar of the Spanish language*. Silver, Burdett & Co. Pp. viii, 192.—*An elementary Spanish reader*. Silver, Burdett & Co. Pp. 162.
- PAGE, Dr. C. H. New allegiance, on returning from philosophy to poetry. *The Critic*, June; xxxviii, 511.

Surgery

- HARTLEY, Prof. Frank. The operative treatment for extrophy of the urinary bladder. *Annals of Surgery*.
- COLEY, Dr. W. B. Acute traumatic malignancy. *Med. News*, lxxviii, No. 15, 575.—Cancer. Symptomatology and treatment. Ref. handbook of the med. sciences, ii, 626.—Review of abdominal surgery. *Progress in Medicine*, June.
- Lea Bros.—Late results in the treatment of inoperable sarcoma treated with the mixed toxins of erysipilas and bacillus prodigiosus. *Phila. Med. Jour.*
- DOWD, Dr. C. N. Mesenteric cysts. *Annals of Surgery*, October; xxxii, 515-543.
- BREWER, Dr. G. E. Differential diagnosis in diseases of the gall-bladder and ducts. *Med. Rec.*, November 17.—Studies in surgical technic with a report on operative surgery at the City Hospital for 1898 and 1899. *Med. News*, September 22.—Some errors in diagnosis in conditions resembling appendicitis. *Annals of Surgery*, May.

Zoology

- OSBORN, Prof. H. F. The angulation of the limbs of proboscidea, dinocerata, and other quadrupeds in adaptation to weight. *Am. Naturalist*, xxxiv, No. 395, 89-94.—Correlation between tertiary mammal horizons of Europe and America. An introduction to the more exact investigations of tertiary zoogeography. Preliminary study with third trial sheet. With a list of the author's scientific publications, 1878-1899, appended by direction of the council of the academy. *Annals N. Y. Acad. Science*, July 21; xiii, No. 1, 1-72.—Origin of the mammalia, III. Occipital condyles of reptilian tripartite type. *Am. Naturalist*, xxxiv, No. 408, 943-947.—The eighth inter-

national geological congress at Paris. *Science*, September 21; N. S., xii, No. 299, 440-442.—Reconsideration of the evidence for a common dinosaurian stem in the Permian. *Am. Naturalist*, xxxiv, No. 406, 777-799.—Recent zoö-paleontology. *Science*, November 16; N. S., xii, No. 307, 767-769.—The attitude of the state toward scientific investigation. Introducing a discussion before the Am. Soc. of Naturalists, Baltimore meeting, December 26, 1900. *Science*, January 18; N. S., xiii, No. 316, 81-83.—Phylogeny of the rhinoceroses of Europe. Rhinoceros contributions. No. 5. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, December 11; xiii, Art. xix, 229-267.—*Oxyaena* and *patriofelis* re-studied as terrestrial creodonts. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, December 21; xiii, Art. xx, 269-279.—The recent progress of vertebrate palaeontology in America. Introduction and conclusion of a popular lecture illustrated by field and museum photographs. Delivered at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., on the occasion of the opening of the hall of Natural History. *Science*, January 11; N. S., xiii, No. 315, 45-49.

WILSON, E. B. Some aspects of biological research. *The International Monthly*, July, 1900.—Review of Boveri's *On the nature of the centrosomes*. *Science*, xiii, 320.—Short reports in *Science* and the *Biological Bulletin* of several papers read before the biological section of the New York Acad. of Sciences and the Am. Morphol. Soc.

CALKINS, Dr. G. N. The Protozoa. The Macmillan Co. Pp. vi, 360, with 152 text-figures (Vol. vi of the Col. Univ. Biol. Series).—Report upon the recent epidemic among brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) on Long Island. *Fourth Annual Report of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission of New York, 1899* (appeared January, 1901). Pp. 175-190, 6 plates.—*Lymphosporidium truttæ*, nov. gen. nov. sp. The cause of a recent epidemic among brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. *Zoölogischer Anzeiger*, xxiii, No. 625, 513-520.—The malaria-germ and allied forms of sporozoa. *Pop. Science Monthly*.

STRONG, Dr. O. S. Preliminary report upon a case of unilateral atrophy of the cerebellum. *Jour. Comp. Neurology*, xi, No. 1, 61-63.—Some points in the technique of the Weigert method. *Ibid.*, xi, No. 2.—Review of Retzin's *Biologische Untersuchungen*. *Neue Folge*, ix, Nos. 5, 6 and 7. *Ibid.*, xi, No. 2.

Teachers College

RUSSELL, Prof. J. E. Editor American teachers' series. Longmans, Green and Co. Vol. i., The teaching of Latin and Greek in secondary schools, by Charles E. Bennett and George P. Pristol, Professors in Cornell University; with an introduction by the editor.—Editor, *Teachers College Record*, i, Nos. 4 and 5; ii, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—National educational systems: Syllabus. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, September; i, 47-58.—Dean's Report, Teachers College, 1900, 1-61.—The social problem in elementary education, *Proc. Fourth Conference on Education in the South*, May.

McMURRY, Prof. F. M. Europe and other continents. The Macmillan Co. Pp. 574. Vol. iii of Zarr and McMurry's Geographies for common schools.

WOODHULL, Prof. J. F. Elements of physics (with C. Hanford Henderson, Ph.D.). Appleton & Co. Pp. x, 388.—Physical experiments (with M. B. Van Arsdale). D. Appleton & Co. Pp. iv, 112.

DODGE, Prof. R. E. A school course in geography. *Jour. of School Geog.*, iv, 264-273, 295-301, 342-350; v, 25-32, 95-105, 136-149, 172-182, 215-228.—Notes on geographical education. *Bull. Am. Geog. Soc.*, xxxii, 4, 352-356; 5, 490-496; xxxiii, 2, 143-149.—The teaching of physical geography in elementary schools. *Nat. Geog. Mag.*, ix, 12, 470-475.—The big trees of California. *Jour. of School Geog.*, v, 1, 16-24.—Annual Meeting of the N. Y. Acad. of Sciences. *Science*, March 8; 1379-381.—The organization of geography. *Educ. Rev.*, xxi, 516-518.—Review of McCormick's Sug-

- gestions on teaching geography. *Jour. of School Geog.*, iv, 9, 318.—Review of Ward's Practical exercises in elementary meteorology. *Educ. Rev.*, xx, 3, 315-317.—Review of Morton's Elementary geography. *Jour. of School Geog.*, v, 1, 38-39.—Review of London school atlas and Philip's Elementary atlas of comparative geography. *Ibid.*, v, 2, 78-80.—Review of Redway's Physical geography. *Ibid.*, v, 4, 158-160.—Review of Doub's Topical discussion of geography. *Ibid.*, v, 5, 200.—Review of Mill's New lands. *Ibid.*, v, 6, 239-240.—Editor, *Jour. of School Geog.*, iv, 241-400; v, 1-240.—Editor, *Records N. Y. Acad. of Sciences*, 1900, *Annals N. Y. Acad. of Science*, xiii, 431-516.—A reader in physical geography for beginners. Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. 246.—Geography in the Horace Mann Schools. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, ii, 2, 63-164 (with Miss C. B. Kirchwey).
- CHURCHILL, Prof. A. V. Representative judgments on the principles of art, being lesson 2 of university lessons of the fine arts. *Progress*, 1900 (published by the International Art Association, Chicago).—Aim and value of art study in the public schools. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, November; i, No. 5, 56-57.
- LLOYD, Prof. F. E. Botany in the Horace Mann School. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, ii, 1, 31-59.—Notes on the genus *Lycopodium*. *Torrey*, January; i, 5-6.—The insular flora of Mississippi and Louisiana (with S. M. Tracy). *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*, March; xxviii, 61-101, plates 8-11.—A botanical reconnaissance of the Mississippi sound islands and delta. *Jour. N. Y. Bot. Garden*, February; ii, 26-29.—The outline of the course in biology. (With M. A. Bigelow.) *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, February; ii.—The genus *Lycopodium*—a criticism. *Torrey*, i, 56-59.—The extra-nuptial nectaries in the common brake, *Pteridium aquilinum*. *Science*, June 7; N. S., xiii, 885-890.—Further notes on *Lycopodium*. *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*, May; xxviii, No. 5.
- WOOLMAN, Prof. Mary S. Sewing course. 2d ed., revised, amplified and illustrated. Frederick A. Fernald, University Bookstores.—Domestic art in the Horace Mann School. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, November; 76-84.—Southern Workman. *Ibid.*, May; xxx, No. 5, 242-247.
- THORNDIKE, Prof. E. L. The human nature club. Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. vi, 231.—The mental life of the monkeys. The Macmillan Co. Pp. 57.—Judgments of magnitude by comparison with a mental standard. *Psychol. Rev.*, July; vii, 344-355 (with Dr. R. S. Woodworth).—Mental fatigue in school children. *Ibid.*, November; vii, 547-559.—The influence of improvement in one mental function upon the efficiency of other functions. *Ibid.*, May; viii, 247-261 (with Dr. R. S. Woodworth).—The study of children. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, May; ii, 3, 1-110.
- BIGELOW, M. A. Embryology of *Lepas*. *Science*, July; N. S., xxi, 65-66.—Review of Davenport's Introduction to Zoölogy. *Science*, September; N. S., xii, 442-443.—Zoölogy in the Horace Mann School. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, ii, 1, 4-30.—Review of Walter, Whitney and Lucas' Studies of animal life. *American Naturalist*, May; xxv.—Zoölogy in secondary schools. *School Science*, April, May; i, Nos. 2, 3.
- HOWLAND, Dr. A. C. The origin of the local interdict. *Ann. Rep. Am. Hist. Assn.* for 1899, i, 431-448.
- FARNSWORTH, Prof. C. H. Beginning music. *Music Life*, June; ii, No. 9.
- HOTCHKISS, Caroline W. Suggestions for teaching the geography of South America, Asia, Australia. *Teachers World*, beginning with September.—Review of Alice Humphrey's A summer journey to Brazil. *Jour. of School Geog.*, March.

UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

DEGREES CONFERRED

| | 1898-99 | 1899-00 | 1900-01 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bachelor of Arts, Columbia | 59 | 81 | 84 |
| Bachelor of Arts, Barnard. | 21 | 38 | 51 |
| Bachelor of Laws. | 92 | 87 | 99 |
| Doctor of Medicine. | 140 | 172 | 147 |
| Engineer of Mines | 8 | 11 | 14 |
| Civil Engineer | 14 | 5 | 16 |
| Electrical Engineer. | 25 | 21 | 19 |
| Mechanical Engineer | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Metallurgical Engineer. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bachelor of Science. | 20 | 19 | 27 |
| Master of Arts | 83 | 107 | 113 |
| Doctor of Philosophy. | 34 | 21 | 27 |
| Honorary Degrees. | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Total. | 502 | 571 | 616 |

SUMMARY OF OFFICERS

| | 1899-00 | 1900-01 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Professors | 73 | 78 |
| Adjunct and Associate Professors | 14 | 15 |
| Clinical Professors and Lecturers | 15 | 17 |
| Demonstrators | 3 | 3 |
| Assistant Demonstrators | 10 | 12 |
| Instructors | 57 | 69 |
| Tutors | 32 | 35 |
| Assistants | 51 | 46 |
| Curators | 3 | 3 |
| Lecturers | 21 | 24 |
| Clinical Assistants | 71 | 77 |
| OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION | 350 | 379 |
| OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION | 12 | 17 |
| EMERITUS OFFICERS | 13 | 10 |
| Total | 375 | 406 |

| Registration at Columbia, At the end of the year 1900-01. | | First Year. | Second Year. | Third Year. | Fourth Year. | Specials. | Graduates. | Total, 1901. |
|--|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Columbia College | | 128 | 97 | 99 | 89 | 63 | | 476 |
| Barnard College | | 81 | 51 | 39 | 52 | 78 | | 301 |
| Total undergraduates | | | | | | | | 777 |
| Faculties of Political Science, } Philosophy and Pure Science } | | | | | | | 433 | 433 |
| Total non-professional } graduate students . . } * | | | | | | | 433 | 433 |
| Faculty of Applied Science | | 155 | 134 | 124 | 100 | 48 | 5 | 566 |
| Faculty of Law | | 173 | 148 | 100 | | 2 | | 423 |
| Faculty of Medicine | | 239 | 190 | 151 | 147 | 70 | | 797 |
| Teachers College | | | | | | | | 528 |
| Total professional students | | | | | | | | 2314 |
| <i>Deduct double registration</i> † | | | | | | | | 105 |
| Net total resident students in } University } | | | | | | | | 3419 |
| Summer Session, 1900 | | | | | | | | 417 |
| Auditors | | | | | | | | 33 |
| Extension students, Teachers College | | | | | | | | 679 |
| <i>Deduct double registration</i> ‡ | | | | | | | | 108 |
| Net total other students | | | | | | | | 1021 |
| Grand net total | | | | | | | | 4440 |

* The total 433 does not include 111 college graduates studying under the professional faculties of Law, Medicine, and Applied Sciences, who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D.

† The 105 are distributed as follows: 8 students in Columbia College, 24 in Barnard College, and 15 in the graduate faculties, are also enrolled in Teachers College for a professional diploma; 58 Teachers College students are enrolled in the graduate faculties as candidates for the higher degrees.

‡ This includes those Summer Session students of 1900 who returned for work at the University during the academic year 1900-1901.

GENERAL CATALOGUE
OF
OFFICERS AND ALUMNI
OF
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
THIRTEENTH EDITION

The volume numbers 760 pages, includes the names of 15,256 graduates, and gives the addresses of all living graduates so far as it has been possible to ascertain them. The Locality Index, comprising the names of all living graduates with addresses, arranged by States, cities and towns, which was printed for the first time in the last edition (1894), has been revised and continued to date. A reproduction of the diploma of Frederick Philipse, of the Class of 1773, bearing the signature of President Myles Cooper, this being one of the only two diplomas of King's College known to be in existence, is printed as a frontispiece.

Copies bound in cloth and stamped in gilt will be forwarded postpaid on receipt of \$2.00. Applications, accompanied by draft on New York, postal or express order, or check, may be addressed to George B. Germann, Secretary of the Committee on the General Catalogue at Columbia University.

J. H. VAN AMRINGE

JOHN B. PINE

GEORGE B. GERMANN, Secretary

Committee



**NON-
RUSTABLE
CLUBS**

The heads of these clubs are made of a special metal which is stronger than steel, and which resembles nickel in color.

**THE LONGEST
DRIVERS MADE**

In the Nicholls Special Socket Drivers the spring of the shaft is located very near the head, a form of construction which aids in long driving. In making the joint the grain of the wood is not broken. Nor

are there large spaces to be filled with excess glue.

CADDY BAGS AND GOLF BALLS

The best of leather and design in the one; seasoned and unadulterated imported gutta-percha in the other.

Write for catalogue illustrating the finest golf goods made.

HUNT FACTORY, Westboro, Mass.

**Columbia
University Bulletin**

From its foundation, in 1890, until it was displaced by the QUARTERLY in 1898, the *Bulletin* contained a large amount of interesting and valuable matter relating to the University in its period of growth and reconstruction. A few complete sets, with index, may be obtained at three dollars each; and single numbers at twenty cents each.

ADDRESS,

**The University Quarterly,
Columbia University.**

BROOKS BROTHERS

Broadway, Cor. 22d Street, New York City



OUR FALL STOCK WILL BE READY
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS EARLY IN
SEPTEMBER

Many special garments for indoors and
out—much in furnishings not found
elsewhere

Fine imported leather goods and ac-
cessories for sports

*Our Catalogues will furnish illustrations and details—
though we prefer a visit*

Publications of the Columbia University Press

The Macmillan Company, Agents, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York

THE PRESS was incorporated, June 8, 1893, to promote the publication of the results of original research.

It is a private corporation, related directly to Columbia University by the provisions that its Trustees shall be officers of the University and that the President of Columbia University shall be President of the Press.

BIOLOGY

ATLAS OF NERVE CELLS. By M. ALLEN STARR, M.D., Ph.D.; with the coöperation of OLIVER S. STRONG, Ph.D., and EDWARD LEAMING.

With 53 Albortype plates and 13 diagrams. Royal 4to, cloth, pp. x + 78, \$10.00 net.

H. H. DONALDSON, in *Science*: "An atlas with good plates cannot fail to be useful to many persons and in many ways; and accompanied, as this one is, by a most instructive text, there can be no question of our indebtedness to the authors for their contribution to neurology."

AN ATLAS OF THE FERTILIZATION AND KARYOKINESIS OF THE OVUM. By EDMUND B. WILSON, Ph.D., Professor in Invertebrate Zoölogy in Columbia University; with the coöperation of EDWARD LEAMING, M.D., F.R.P.S., Instructor in Photography at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Royal 4to, cloth, \$4.00 net.

President DAVID STARR JORDAN, in *The Dial*: "Professor Wilson has rendered a great service to teachers and students in the publication of the splendid series of micro-photographs of these different processes. . . . These are accompanied by an admirably lucid text, with many diagrammatic figures explanatory of the plates."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL SERIES

Edited by HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN and EDMUND B. WILSON.

VOL. I. FROM THE GREEKS TO DARWIN. An Outline of the Development of the Evolution Idea. By HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, DaCosta Professor of Zoölogy, Columbia University.

8vo, cloth, pp. x + 259, illustrated, \$3.00 net.

Professor DAVID STARR JORDAN, in *The Dial*: "The work is extremely well done. Dr. Osborn is himself one of the authorities in the science of evolution, to which he has made important contributions."

VOL. II. AMPHIOXUS AND THE ANCESTRY OF THE VERTEBRATES. By ARTHUR WILLEY, Sc.D., Balfour Student of the University of Cambridge.

8vo, cloth, pp. xvii + 316, illustrated, \$2.50 net.

Professor W. NEWTON PARKER, in *Nature*: "Written in an extremely lucid style by a naturalist who can speak with authority on the subject."

VOL. III. FISHES, LIVING AND FOSSIL. An Outline of Their Forms and Probable Relationships. By BASHFORD DEAN, Ph.D., Adjunct Professor of Zoölogy, Columbia University.

8vo, cloth, pp. xiv + 300, with 345 figures, \$2.50 net.

Professor W. A. HERDMAN, in *Nature*: "An interesting volume upon fishes, in which considerable prominence is given to the fossil forms, and the whole subject is presented to us from the point of view of the evolutionist."

VOL. IV. THE CELL IN DEVELOPMENT AND INHERITANCE. By EDMUND B. WILSON, Ph.D., Professor of Zoölogy, Columbia University.

8vo, cloth, profusely illustrated, \$3.50 net.

New York Nation: "One of the very best scientific manuals published in America. . . . Students and investigators of biology, in whatever department they may be working, ought to be familiar with this important work."

VOL. V. THE FOUNDATIONS OF ZOÖLOGY. By WILLIAM KEITH BROOKS, Professor of Zoölogy, Johns Hopkins University.

8vo, cloth, pp. viii + 339, \$2.50 net.

Science: "A book that will live as a permanent addition to the common sense of science. It belongs to literature as well as to science. It belongs to philosophy as much as to either, for it is full of that fundamental wisdom about realities which alone is worthy of the name of philosophy."

IN PREPARATION.

VOL. VI. THE PROTOZOA. By GARY N. CALKINS, Ph.D.

VOL. VII. AN INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE NEUROLOGY. By OLIVER S. STRONG, Ph.D.

BIOGRAPHY

FRANCIS LIEBER. His Life and Political Philosophy. By LEWIS R. HARLEY, Ph.D.

8vo, cloth, pp. x + 213, portrait, \$1.75 net.

MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., D.C.L., Tenth President of Columbia College in the City of New York. By JOHN FULTON. With portraits.

8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. xii + 485, \$4.00 net.

J. G. FITCH, in *Nature*: "A useful contribution to educational history. It is the record of a strenuous and honourable life, of high and generous aims often obscured by discouragement, but ever kept steadily in view, and of a considerable number of experiments, both in regard to instruction and discipline, which have done much to render the solution of educational problems easier."

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

CLASSICAL STUDIES IN HONOUR OF HENRY DRISLER.

8vo, cloth, pp. ix + 310, portrait and other illustrations, \$4.00 net.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDIES IN ENGLISH

Issued under the supervision of the Department of English.

VOL. I. JOSEPH GLANVILL. A Critical Biography by FERRIS GREENSLET, Ph.D., Fellow in English at Columbia University.

12mo, cloth, pp. xi + 235, \$1.50 net

Other volumes in preparation.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDIES IN LITERATURE

Issued under the authorization of the Department of Comparative Literature, GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY, Professor.

SPANISH LITERATURE IN THE ENGLAND OF THE TUDORS. By JOHN GARRETT UNDERHILL.

12mo, cloth, pp. x + 438, \$2.00 net.

The Chicago Evening Post: "A book that ought to have a permanent place in the history of that period. . . . We commend it to the students of literature everywhere."

ROMANCES OF ROGUEERY. An Episode in the History of the Novel. By FRANK WADLEIGH CHANDLER. In two parts.

PART I. The Picaresque Novel in Spain

12mo, cloth, pp. ix + 483, \$2.00 net.

The Independent: "We have found Mr. Chandler's treatment of the subject both attractive and informing; full enough for all practical purposes; scholarly without pedantic show of learning; accurate, yet not overloaded with details, and above all charmingly written."

A HISTORY OF LITERARY CRITICISM IN THE RENAISSANCE, with Special Reference to the Influence of Italy in the Formation and Development of Modern Classicism. By JOEL ELIAS SPINGARN.

12mo, cloth, pp. xi + 330, \$1.50 net.

The Nation: "Thorough in execution, good in method and style, and an excellent example of what a monograph in literary history should be."

THE CLASSICAL HERITAGE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By HENRY OSBORNE TAYLOR, sometime Lecturer in Literature at Columbia University; author of "Ancient Ideals."

Cloth, pp. xv + 400, \$1.75 net.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY GERMANIC STUDIES

VOL. I, NO. 1. SCANDINAVIAN INFLUENCE ON SOUTHERN LOWLAND SCOTCH. A Contribution to the Study of the Linguistic Relations of English and Scandinavian. By GEORGE TOBIAS FLOM, B.L., A.M., sometime Fellow in German, Columbia University.

8vo, paper, pp. xv + 82, \$1.00 net.

VOL. I, NO. 2. OSSIAN IN GERMANY. Bibliography—General Survey—Ossian's Influence upon Klopstock and the Bards. By RUDOLF TOMBO, JR., A.M., Ph.D., sometime Fellow in German, Columbia University.

8vo, paper, pp. 157, \$1.25 net.

VOL. I, No. 3. THE INFLUENCE OF OLD NORSE LITERATURE UPON ENGLISH LITERATURE. By CONRAD HJALMAR NORDBY.

8vo, paper, pp. 78, \$1.00 net.

Other volumes in preparation.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

ZOROASTER, THE PROPHET OF ANCIENT IRAN. By A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON, Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages in Columbia University.

With three illustrations, 8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. xxiii + 314. \$3.00 net.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY INDO-IRANIAN SERIES

Edited by A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON, Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages in Columbia University.

1. A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. With Graded Exercises, Notes and Vocabulary. By A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON. *In preparation.*

2. **INDO-IRANIAN PHONOLOGY.** With Special reference to the Middle and New Indo-Iranian Languages. By LOUIS H. GRAY, Ph.D., sometime Fellow in Indo-Iranian Languages in Columbia University. *In press.*
Special efforts have been made to render the work convenient for reference.
3. **A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SANSKRIT DRAMA.** By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, Jr., Fellow in Indo-Iranian Languages in Columbia University. *Ready in the autumn.*

Other volumes in the series are planned for.

PHILOSOPHY

- ANCIENT IDEALS.** A Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity. By HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR.
In two volumes. 8vo, cloth, gilt tops, \$5.00 net.
Vol. I., pp. xi + 461. Vol. II., pp. vii + 430.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION

VOLUME I

1. **Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi.** A Study in the Origin of German Realism. By NORMAN WILDE, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 77, 60 cents net.
2. **Kant's Inaugural Dissertation of 1770.** Including a translation of the Dissertation, together with an Introduction and Discussion. By W. J. ECKOFF, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 101, 90 cents net.
3. **The Ethical System of James Martineau.** By JOSEPH H. HERTZ, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 85, 60 cents net.
4. **Friedrich Eduard Beneke.** The Man and His Philosophy. By FRANCIS BURKE BRANDT, Ph.D. 8vo, paper, pp. 167, \$1.00 net.
4. **Early American Philosophers.** By ADAM LEROY JONES, Ph.D. 8vo, paper, 75 cents net.

VOLUME III

1. **The Formal and Material Elements of Kant's Ethics.** By WILLIAM MORROW WASHINGTON, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, 60 cents net.
2. **A Syllabus of Psychology.** By JAMES H. HYSLOP, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, \$1.00 net.
- 3-4. **A Syllabus of an Introduction to Philosophy.** By WALTER T. MARVIN, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. x + 152, \$1.25 net.

VOLUME IV

[The Monographs in Volumes IV and V were first issued as Supplements to the PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW.]

1. **Hegel as Educator.** By FREDERIC LUDLOW LUQUEER, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 185, \$1.00 net.
2. **Hegel's Doctrine of the Will.** By JOHN ANGUS MACVANNEL, Ph.D. 8vo, paper, pp. 102, \$1.00 net.
3. **The Basis of Early Christian Theism.** By LAWRENCE T. COLE, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, 50 cents net.
1. **On Sensations from Pressure and Impact.** By HAROLD GRIFFING, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, 60 cents net.
2. **Mental Imagery.** By WILFRID LAY, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, 50 cents net.
3. **Animal Intelligence.** By EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, \$1.00 net.
4. **The Emotion of Joy.** By GEORGE V. N. DEARBORN, Ph.D. 8vo, paper, 75 cents net.

VOLUME V

1. **Conduct and the Weather.** By EDWIN G. DEXTER, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, \$1.00 net.
2. **On After-Images.** By SHEPHERD I. FRANZ, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, 75 cents net.
3. **Inhibition.** By BURTIS B. BREESE, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, 75 cents net.
4. **On the Accuracy of Movement.** By ROBERT S. WOODWORTH, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, \$1.00 net.

VOLUME VI

- 1-4. **Educational Legislation and Administration in the Colonies.** By ELSIE WORTHINGTON CLEWS, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. xi + 524, \$2.00

VOLUME VII

1. **The Education of the Pueblo Child.** By FRANK G. SPENCER, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 97, 75 cents net.
2. **The Economic Aspect of Teachers' Salaries.** By CHARLES BARTLETT DYKE, A.M.
8vo, paper, pp. 84, \$1.00 net.

3. **Education in India.** By WILLIAM I. CHAMBERLAIN, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 107, 75 cents net.
4. **Horace Mann in Ohio.** By GEORGE A. HUBBELL, A.M.
8vo, paper, pp. 70, 50 cents net.

VOLUME VIII

1. **Imitation in Education: Its Nature, Scope and Significance.** By JASPER NEWTON DEAHL, A.M.
8vo, paper, pp. 103, 60 cents net.
2. **The Historical Development of School Readers and of Method in Teaching Reading.** By RUDOLPH REX REEDER, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 92, 60 cents net.
- 3-4. **Outlines of Child Study.** By EDWARD L. THORNDYKE, Ph.D.
In Press.

VOLUME IX

1. **The Mental Life of the Monkeys.** By EDWARD L. THORNDYKE, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 57, 75 cents net.
2. **The Correlation of Mental and Physical Tests.** By CLARK WISSLER, Ph.D.
8vo, paper, pp. 60, 75 cents net.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

ECONOMICS

SCIENCE OF STATISTICS. By RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Ph.D.,
Professor of Political Economy and Social Science, Columbia Univ.
PART I. Statistics and Sociology

The Dial: "An exceedingly useful work. . . . Many vague notions and insecure theories will be tested by the yardstick of this book, and no serious worker can afford to ignore it. . . . It is a distinct merit of the work that the data compiled are arranged in a way to excite interest and lead to results."

PART II. Statistics and Economics

Yale Review: "The volume will certainly take its place as one well fitted for general reference in that field where qualitative distinctions are supplemented by quantitative measurements."

ESSAYS IN TAXATION. By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Professor of Political Economy and Finance in Columbia University.

Third edition, 8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. x + 434, \$3.00 net.

The Nation: "These thirteen essays, though nominally disconnected, are so uniform in treatment and so interpenetrated by well-matured convictions, that they may be said to constitute a treatise on taxation. . . . capable of holding its own with the best writing on taxation."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE SHIFTING AND INCIDENCE OF TAXATION

Second edition, completely revised and enlarged,
8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. xii + 337, \$3.00 net.

Annals of the American Academy: "One of the indispensable handbooks of all students of public finance."

HISTORY

BISMARCK AND GERMAN UNITY. A Historical Outline. By MUNROE SMITH, J.U.D., Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence in Columbia University.

12mo, gilt top, lpp. ix + 99, portrait, \$1.00 net.

THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1776.

With a Review of the Events of the Campaign, by HENRY P. JOHNSTON, A.M., Professor of History, College of the City of New York.

8vo, cloth, pp. xii + 234, illustrated, \$2.00 net

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

THE GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES. By DORMAN B. EATON.

8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. x + 498 + 28, \$4.00 net.

Review of Reviews: "Mr. Eaton has in this volume provided us with the best systematic treatise that is available for the American student, lawmaker, or municipal reformer, upon the principles that should be observed in the framing of a city charter, and upon the position of the American city in the state of which it is one of the minor jurisdictions. . . ."

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE. A Study in Administration. By FRANK J. GOODNOW, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Administrative Law in Columbia University; author of "Comparative Administrative Law," etc.

12mo, cloth, pp. xxiv + 283, \$1.50 net.

The Outlook: "The volume is an exceptionally valuable one to close students of municipal affairs."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

12mo, cloth, pp. xiii + 321, \$1.50 net.

Chicago Evening Post: "One of the most trenchant and scholarly contributions to political science of recent writing."

SOCIOLOGY

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY. An Analysis of the Phenomena of Association and of Social Organization. By FRANKLIN HENRY GIDDINGS, M.A., Professor of Sociology in Columbia University.

8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. xxvi + 476, \$3.00 net

The New Unity: "Professor Giddings' book is highly stimulating. He is a vigorous thinker and a strong writer, and he has a broad knowledge of his subject and its various affiliations."

STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW

Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.

VOLUME IX—1897-98

617 pp., \$3.50 net; in cloth, \$4.00 net.

1. **English Local Government of Today.** A Study of the Relations of Central and Local Government. By MILO ROY MALTBY, Ph.D.

\$2.00 net.

Vol. IX. No. 1, may also be obtained bound. \$1.50 net.

2. **German Wage Theories.** A History of Their Development. By JAMES W. CROOK, Ph.D.

\$1.00 net.

3. **The Centralization of Administration in New York State.** By JOHN ARCHIBALD FAIRLIE, Ph.D.

\$1.00 net.

VOLUME X—1898-99

500 pp., \$3.00 net; in cloth, \$3.50 net.

1. **Sympathetic Strikes and Sympathetic Lockouts.** By FRED. S. HALL, Ph.D. \$1.00 net.

2. **Rhode Island and the Formation of the Union.** By FRANK GREENE BATES, Ph.D. \$1.50 net.

3. **Centralized Administration of Liquor Laws in the American Commonwealths.** By CLEMENT MOORE LACEY SITES, Ph.D. \$1.00 net.

VOLUME XI—1899

495 pp., \$3.50 net; in cloth, \$4.00 net.

- The Growth of Cities.** By ADNA FERRIN WEBER, Ph.D.

VOLUME XII—1899-1900

583 pp., \$3.50 net; in cloth, \$4.00 net.

1. **History and Functions of Central Labor Unions.** By WILLIAM MAXWELL BURKE, Ph.D. \$1.00 net.

2. **Colonial Immigration Laws.** A Study of the Regulation of Immigration by the English Colonies in America. By EMBERSON EDWARD PROPER, A.M. 75 cents net.

3. **History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States.** By WILLIAM HENRY GLASSON, Ph.D. \$1.00 net.

4. **History of the Theory of Sovereignty since Rousseau.** By C. E. MERRIAM, Jr., Ph.D. \$1.50 net.

VOLUME XIII—1901

570 pp., \$3.50 net; in cloth, \$4.00 net.

1. **The Legal Property Relations of Married Parties.** By ISIDOR LOEB, Ph.D. \$1.50 net.

2. **Political Nativism in New York State.** By LOUIS DOW SCISCO, Ph.D. \$2.00 net.

3. **The Reconstruction of Georgia.** By EDWIN C. WOOLLEY, Ph.D. \$1.00 net.

VOLUME XIV—1901

1. **Loyalism in New York during the American Revolution.** By ALEXANDER CLARENCE FLICK, Ph.D. \$2.00.

2. **The Economic Theory of Risk and Insurance.** By ALLAN H. WILLETT, Ph.D. \$1.50.

VOLUME XV—1901

- Civilization through Crime.** By ARTHUR CLEVELAND HALL. *In Press.*

ROMANCE LITERATURE

- LI LIVRES DU GOUVERNEMENT DES ROIS.** A XIIIth Century French Version of Egidio Colonna's Treatise De Regimine Principum. Now first published from the Kerr MS. Together with introduction and notes and full-page facsimile. By SAMUEL PAUL MOLENAER, A.M., Ph.D., Instructor in the University of Pennsylvania; sometime Fellow of Columbia University. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. xlii + 461, \$3.00 net.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDIES

IN ROMANCE LITERATURE AND PHILOLOGY

Edited by ADOLPHE COHN, Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures, Columbia University.

- No. 1. FRÉDÉRIC MISTRAL, POET AND LEADER IN PROVENCE.** By CHARLES ALFRED DOWNER, Ph.D.

12mo, cloth, pp. 125 + 267, \$1.50 net.

Other volumes in preparation.

2

Alumni Associations

All graduates and former students are eligible to membership in one or more of the Associations, and are invited to become members.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

All graduates of the College may become members upon signing the roll and paying one year's dues. Annual dues, \$5 for graduates of less than five years' standing, \$2. Life membership fee, \$50. Former students whose classes have graduated, and graduates of other Schools may become Associate Members upon the same terms, upon being elected by the Standing Committee. The UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY is sent to all members of the Association without additional charge.

FREDERICK P. KEPPEL, *Secretary*,
Columbia University.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

All graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons may become members upon notifying the Secretary and paying one year's dues. Annual dues, \$3. The UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY is sent to all members of the Association without additional charge.

FREDERIC RANDOLPH BAILEY, M.D., *Secretary*,
College of Physicians and Surgeons,
437 West 59th Street.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE

All graduates of the Schools of Science are eligible to election. Former students whose classes have graduated may be elected Associate Members. Annual dues, \$3.

FREDERICK R. HUTTON, *Secretary*,
Engineering Building,
Columbia University.

Woodbridge School

417 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 48th and 49th Sts.,

NEW YORK CITY

Twentieth Year Begins October 1st, 1901.

OVER 500 Columbia men have received instruction at Woodbridge. Of these a number have entered with advanced standing, which enabled them to graduate in three years.

SUMMER SESSION

A summer school, for students conditioned at entrance or in Freshman and Sophomore mathematics, begins August 19th.

During the past five years, of the large number of Sophomores who have tutored, not one has failed to make up his calculus, and the record of first year men is nearly as good.

*** CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION. ***

